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MUFTI ATTACKS ROTARIANS

Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 17 Nov 84 p 14

[Text]

BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN. - Three more Rotarians have resigned from the club here following the State Mufti's attacks on international societies.

They quit after the Mufti's third and final article condemning the Rotary Club, Lions Club and Freemasons - which have branches in Brunei - was published in the government weekly Pelita Brunei.

It was the most bitterly-worded of the series and accused the Rotarians, Lions and other movements, including the Jehovah's Witnesses of being branches of the secret society of Freemasons.

Bandar Seri Begawan Rotary Club presi-

dent nominee, Awang Mohammed Alimin bin Haji Abdul Wahab, a senior government official, was the second of the few Muslim Rotarians to resign.

Another Muslim and a non-Muslim medical specialist working in a government hospital, quit a few days later.

"That last article was the real crunch. It left our Muslim members with little choice," a Rotarian committee member told the Bulletin.

The Mufti, Pehin Dato Haji Ismail bin Omar Abdul Aziz, who returned from a Middle East trip last week, quoted Arabic newspapers and a 1978 ruling by a conference of the World Muslim Theo-

logy Council in Mecca.

The letter stated that Freemasons, Rotarians and Lions Club members are "infidels". Their aim, it said, is to "overpower nations and governments" for the international Zionist movement.

The council described Freemasons as "a very dangerous organisation working to undermine the Muslim religion."

It alleged that the Rotary Club, like the Lions, is a Freemasonry subsidiary which pretends to maintain human welfare when it is really "opposing all religious and noble and praiseworthy values"

Responsible officials

who perform opening ceremonies for Rotarians and similar organisations "willingly and without shame" were also criticised.

According to the World Muslim League, the Rotary Club and "other subsidiaries" of the Freemasons, gather Muslim thinkers while "secretly and silently" working to instil atheism and disbelief in God, the Mufti said.

The official added that the Rotary and Lions Clubs, the Moral Armament Movement, Brothers of Liberty and Jehovah's Witnesses are Zionists and whoever joins these bodies, knowing their aims, become infidels and denounce the Muslim faith.

FUEL SHORTAGES HAMPER PROJECTS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 12 Nov 84 p 23

[Article by Zaw Win]

[Text]

RANGOON: Although Burma has pinned its hopes for economic development on oil production, so far it has made little headway and in fact the country is short of fuel.

Although domestic oil supplies are increasing, they have not risen fast enough to allow the Government to operate its oil refineries at anywhere near capacity levels.

Fuel shortages have seriously hampered a long list of industrial projects, according to officials.

Burma's four oil refineries have a total capacity of nearly 22 million barrels of crude oil a year, but they processed only about 7.4 million barrels in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1984, down from 7.8 million a year ago, according to an official report.

Officials said one refinery did not operate at all

during the period because of a lack of crude.

"Fuel shortfalls caused delays, low production and suspension of production at some factories," an official report said recently.

Among the projects or State enterprises affected by petrol and diesel fuel shortages were the Sedawgyi multi-purpose dam, the Kinda Dam, the Burma Five Star Shipping Corporation, the Railways Corporation, the Road Transport Corporation, the Construction Corporation and the Port Corporation, according to the report.

Burma produced 11.5 million barrels of oil during the 1983/1984 fiscal year, up from 9.8 million barrels in 1982/1983 and 10.4 million barrels the previous year, according to industry officials.

In the first half of this year, it produced 5.2 million barrels compared with 4.99 million barrels a year ago, they said.

But sources said these figures are inflated by as much as 12 per cent as they include water and other impurities and fail to account for losses in storage and transit.

Burma, which once imported two million barrels of crude a year, has not made such purchases since 1975.

Industry sources said that Burma, encouraged by some of its recent discoveries, built new refineries expecting more crude from its oilfields.

After extensive test drilling, the State-owned Myanmar Oil Corporation said in 1981 that total recoverable reserves were three billion barrels.

Officials now concede those estimates were over-optimistic as

further drilling produced little oil.

Based on these optimistic forecasts, Burma nearly doubled its refining capacity in 1982/1983 to the current 22 million barrels a year level by bringing the many refinery into operation.

The refinery, near the many oilfields in central Burma, was built with Japanese assistance.

Burma still has hopes of raising oil production from current levels. In November 1982, it launched a modest offshore drilling venture with a Japanese consortium in the Gulf of Martaban south of Rangoon.

Armed with new data confirming large natural gas deposits offshore, the Government has been seeking foreign partners for a billion-dollar energy project. — Reuter

BURMESE REBELS TO APPROACH ASEAN

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Nov 84 p 5

[Text]

Three Pagoda Pass — The nine-member National Democratic Front of armed Burmese minority groups is to put its case before ASEAN soon, it was disclosed yesterday.

Mon rebel leader Nai Nonla said from his jungle base along the Thai-Burmese border opposite Kanchanaburi that the NDF saw ASEAN as a door to the outside world.

Nai Nonla said each ASEAN member state would be approached next month and be told of the reasons for the group's struggle against Rangoon.

The NDF, formed nine years ago, comprises the Nai Nonla-led New Mon State Party, the Karen, the Karenni, the Pa-o, the Palaung, the Kachin, the Shan, the Arakan and the Wa rebels.

Nai Nonla said the NDF — which has more

than 40,000 men at arms — met last month and agreed to intensify military operations against Burmese forces.

Meanwhile, Border Patrol Police said Rangoon troops were now massing in preparation for an attack on the Mon and Karen bases at Three Pagoda Pass.

They said about 800 Burmese troops from the 31st, 32nd, 61st and 62nd battalions and the 77th light infantry division were sent from Moulmein to positions near the rebel strongholds on Monday.

The report further said about 50 Thai families had already been evacuated deeper into Thai territory as a precaution.

CSO: 4200/289

GENERAL NASUTION ON CAUSE OF CURRENT TERRORIST ACTION

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 21 Oct 84 p 1

[Interview with General (Retired) Abdul Harris Nasution by D. H. Tarigan; date and place not specified]

[Text] Jakarta, MINGGU MERDEKA--Three explosions in three places at about the same time in Jakarta on 4 October 1984 are considered by General L. B. Murdani, commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces and of the Security and Order Command, as terrorist activities. According to General Murdani, the government will not back down in the face of such activity and is determined to round up those responsible. D. H. Tarigan, a reporter for MINGGU MERDEKA, succeeded in meeting General (Retired) Abdul Harris Nasution, a "legendary" Indonesian military leader who narrowly escaped being stabbed to death by Indonesian communists in 1965. General Nasution answered questions in writing regarding recent terrorist activities. The questions and answers involved in the interview are given below.

[Question] Do these acts of violence have any connection with movements overseas, in Iran, for example?

[Answer] I think not because, in my view, our security services have been fully prepared and determined to act in the recent past. As a former national security official during previous periods of national crises, I consider that never before have the security services been given such priority and never have the security agencies had such broad powers and authority as they do now.

[Question] Do these acts of violence have any connection with the failure of certain national institutions such as the political parties and Parliament to take the aspirations of the people into account?

[Answer] For political and sociological observers it is clear that the fact that these acts of violence took place outside the framework of national institutions is evidence of the inadequate functioning of our institutions to channel the aspirations of community groups--both state and community institutions involved, such as Parliament, the press, the parties, the universities, and others. The Indonesian people are dynamic in their outlook, as the events of 1945 showed.

[Question] It is not impossible that incidents like the Woyla affair [hijacking of a Garuda Airlines aircraft to Bangkok in 1983], the Tanjung Priok incident [riots in Tanjung Priok in September 1984], and the explosions at various banks will be repeated. To deal with or prevent such incidents from happening, how far should the government (the security services) go?

[Answer] Essentially, the question of security is a question of consequences. More effective action against those responsible will only be possible if the causes of these incidents are considered. For example, the questions of feelings of social justice and religious convictions are matters which require a great deal of consideration, as has been proved by the history of security developments in our country since the birth of the Republic of Indonesia. These have led to serious disturbances.

Therefore, to deal with these security threats, the security forces are certainly needed. However, handling them in this way is only dealing with the consequences. The threat to our security will continue to drag on, if the question of the cause of these incidents is not considered and resolved.

[Question] What do you think is necessary to prevent the occurrence of acts of terrorism or activities which tend in that direction?

[Answer] A number of motivations and aspirations will continue to be reflected in community life, causing frictions and conflicts, both openly and below the surface. This is particularly the case in our society, which has a history of armed struggle, of which we are always proud. The drafters of our constitution were wise to inspire it with a spirit of family and togetherness. I will quote from the introduction to the Constitution of 1945: "What is very important in the government and life of our state is the matter of spirit, the spirit of those who carry on the government, the spirit of the government leaders. Although a constitution has been prepared which, in its language, uses the approach of a family compact, if the leaders and officials of the government take an individualistic approach to issues, this constitution won't mean anything in practice." If we continue to emphasize the spirit of the constitution as it is applied in actuality and if, in addition to that, we continue to improve the functioning of the institutions of the people's sovereignty, then a self-sustaining atmosphere of security will emerge from within our own nation and society.

For in that way every problem will be resolved, giving life to a feeling of togetherness.

5170

CSO: 4213/71

MINISTER SAYS GOVERNMENT WANTS INDEPENDENT COUNCIL OF ULAMAS

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 22 Oct 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--The government continues to support the independence of the Indonesian Council of Ulama [MUI--Muslim religious scholars]. Therefore, the view that the MUI is presently regarded as if it were a directorate of the Department of Religion is not true. Minister of Religion Munawir Sjadzali, answering questions from the press after he had been received by President Soeharto at the Bina Graha offices on 20 October, said: "As minister of religion and as a Muslim I would not treat the MUI like that."

He made this statement in connection with the view of some circles which state that the MUI needs to increase its authority, role, and powers. These circles also hope that the MUI will not be limited exclusively to providing the stamp of approval of religion to the development program.

In that connection the minister of religion considers that the MUI indeed needs to increase its authority. He stated: "However, this does not mean that the members of the MUI up to now have had no authority. On the contrary, this is because we face growing challenges."

Expand the Membership

He said that in this connection he had asked the MUI to make an inventory of its successes and failures up to the present. He hoped that the MUI would look into itself, "stand in front of a mirror, as it were," and then improve a number of things which really need correction, at the next National Congress of the MUI.

Regarding increasing the authority of the MUI, the minister offered the services of the Group of Islamic Thinkers in the Department of Religion, whose chairman is Dr Mochtar Buchori. Regarding the effort to expand the membership of the MUI, he indicated that this involved a number of other intellectual groups and professions. He said: "That is something that requires further thought."

He said that the Group of Islamic Thinkers, which was officially established on 19 June 1984, is made up of leaders from a number of disciplines. Munawir added: "If the membership of the Group of Islamic Thinkers can be reflected in the membership of the MUI, that would be a very good idea." He declared that at the present time the range of problems confronting the Muslim world cannot be dealt with only by experts on Islamic law. On the other hand, these problems also cannot be handled exclusively by intellectuals. The two groups must consider these problems together and resolve them. He added: "The approach must be multidisciplinary."

5170

CSO: 4213/71

'SECULAR STATE' CONTROVERSY RESURFACES IN PDI

PDI Asked to Resolve 'Secular State' Issue

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 23 Oct 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS—Minister of Home Affairs Soepardjo Rustam has asked the leaders of the Indonesian Democracy Party [PDI] to resolve internal problems of the party as well as they can, in accordance with the party constitution. He made this request when he received Master of Laws Soenawar Soekowati, general chairman of the PDI, and Sabam Sirait, the party secretary general, at his residence on 22 October.

Dr Feisal Tamin, the spokesman of the Department of Home Affairs, told reporters in his office that at the meeting the minister of home affairs had stated that there was no problem which could not be resolved whenever all concerned are prepared to discuss it in a forum available to them and in a family spirit. Doctor Feisal did not make clear whether the minister's request was related to the unrest that has been reported recently among members and leaders of the PDI in various areas.

Feisal declared that the meeting was a periodic one with the minister of home affairs as the official responsible for domestic political affairs. At the half hour meeting a number of problems were discussed, involving the organization of the party. The two PDI leaders also reported on the results of efforts under way to consolidate the party, he added.

Quoting the comments made by the minister of home affairs at the meeting, Feisal said: "He stated that he always follows developments and progress made within political and social groups in Indonesia, including the PDI. He felt that the inclusion of the PDI leaders was a useful development." The minister has asked the political parties and GOLKAR [Functional Groups political party] to resolve all of their internal problems through discussions leading to a consensus.

Second Meeting

The meeting held on 22 October was the second held by the minister of home affairs with the PDI leaders. The first meeting was held on 16 October in the minister's office. At the first meeting, Secretary General Sabam Sirait told the press, the party leadership had said it would try to improve discipline among its members.

He also said that there was a possibility that party members of Parliament and of the provincial councils would be recalled for consultations.

No information was obtained as to whether the second meeting was held in connection with unrest among PDI members and leaders in the provinces. On 19 October 23 ordinary members and future leaders of the PDI declared that they rejected the statement by Soenawar Soekowati, general chairman of the Central Executive Council of the PDI, regarding a secular state in Indonesia. The group, which calls itself the PDI Pancasila [PDI based on the Pancasila, the Five Principles of the Nation], demanded that the members and the Central Executive Council of the PDI Pancasila should immediately hold an extraordinary congress, with the responsibility of Soenawar for the statement on the secular state as the principal item on the agenda.

When he was asked by reporters about the statement on the secular state, Feisal said that this question was not touched on at the meeting. He declared: "That is something which is considered to have been settled. Our view is that Indonesia is a country based on the Pancasila."

When he was pressed to state whether the minister of home affairs will handle the problem of the PDI if asked to do so, Feisal answered: "If there is a matter which must be resolved, the minister will ask that it be handled by the leaders of the organization through discussions leading to a consensus." He added that the government did not want to interfere in the internal affairs of the various political parties. If there is an extraordinary congress of the party held, the government also will not interfere.

However, Feisal said that the second meeting was held because information had been submitted to the minister of home affairs and the PDI leadership or one of the two. He made this statement to clarify why the second meeting took place so soon after the first meeting.

Split

Apparently, a split within the PDI will become increasingly apparent in the future if the problem is not quickly resolved by the party itself. A written statement last week by the KBGP faction of the PDI, which calls itself the PDI Pancasila, clearly rejects the view expressed by Soenawar Soekowati last year that Indonesia is a secular state.

In addition to asking for an extraordinary congress of the PDI, the KBGP faction and a number of PDI activists have also demanded that the members of the PDI Central Executive Council take immediate, concrete action to "crystallize (to split it--Editors) the PDI Central Executive Council into a PDI Pancasila Central Executive Council and a secular PDI Central Executive Council." According to this group, the declaration that "Indonesia is a secular state" has disturbed the community at large, and especially the PDI. Representatives of the PDI Pancasila from East Java, Manado, West Java, Jakarta, Lampung, and North Sumatra told the press last week at the Hotel Kartika Chandra in Jakarta: "This has created great unrest."

The KBGP faction of the PDI states that the PDI Central Executive Council has continued to present to the community the concept of Indonesia as a secular state since last year. According to them, strong evidence of this is that when the PDI conference of all of its provincial branches was recently held, at which elections took place for the Central Executive Council of the PDI, the group which supports the idea of Indonesia as a secular state tried hard to have its members elected to PDI leadership positions in the provinces.

Last week a member of the KBGP faction of the PDI from East Java declared that in the PDI branch in Malang [East Java] leaders were elected who reject the idea of a secular state. Up to now a letter from the Central Executive Council confirming their election has not yet been issued. In another party branch, this representative also said, there are new leaders in a branch in East Java who give indications they belong to an outlawed political party.

Don't Let the PDI Name Be Soiled

Meanwhile, Dr Hardjantho Sumodisastro, deputy chairman of Parliament and of the MPR [People's Consultative Assembly] from the PDI, told a KOMPAS representative on 22 October that, on the one hand, there are those who want the PDI to continue to support firmly the statement of the Second Congress of the PDI of 1981. This congress declared that the single founding principle of the PDI was the Pancasila, which must be applied in words and deeds, without mixing in other concepts in conflict with that founding principle. He said, not mentioning any names, "However, there are other groups who have not applied this statement."

Hardjantho declared that Indonesia is a country based on the Pancasila and is not a secular country. He said, "The good name of the PDI must not be soiled by words in conflict with the Pancasila." He hoped that the internal differences of opinion within the PDI could quickly be resolved and as well as possible. He added that the reference to a secular state could turn into a boomerang for the PDI.

The PDI politician warned that if at some time in the future the idea of a secular state is identified with an anti-religious stance, it would not be surprising if the PDI were broken into pieces. For that reason, he added, it is the duty of all those who have joined the PDI to be prepared to support once again the identity of the party as one based on the Pancasila and the decisions of the Second Congress of the PDI.

Hardjantho declared that the issue of a secular state arose in August 1983. After that an effort was made to resolve this question in a family way, and some people think that this has already been done. However, because the results of this effort were not made public, the question has now come up once again. According to him, an effort will be made to find a path leading to a reconciliation. He said: "It is just a matter of waiting for the right moment."

Withdraw the Statement

On another occasion Amirmachmud, the chairman of Parliament and the MPR, said that the difference of opinion at the highest levels of the PDI could be ended if one group withdrew the statement that "Indonesia is a secular state."

According to Amirmachmud, to move toward unity, certain conditions must be created: that is, "withdrawing the statement which is in conflict with the Pancasila." He said that, although the statement that Indonesia is a secular state, which was once made by a senior official of the PDI, is scholarly in appearance, this view does not go down well in Indonesia. He said: "Let us go back to the previous situation, in an honest and straightforward way."

Issue Is Already Settled

Several groups within the PDI, including the leaders in several provinces, feel that the statement that "Indonesia is a secular state" is still causing unrest. However, in the view of Sabam Sirait, the secretary general of the PDI, this question can be regarded as already settled. He recalled to a KOMPAS representative that since the Second Congress of the PDI in 1981 this has no longer been a problem. That congress decided that the single founding principle for the party was the Pancasila. He added that this agreement was in accordance with the statement issued at the time of the formation of the PDI in 1973, which declared that the founding principle of the PDI was the Pancasila. He added: "This is no longer a question for supporters of the PDI."

According to Sabam Sirait, if PDI leaders are now asked to clarify the matter, the PDI will continue to be consistent in expressing the view that Indonesia is a country which is not secular and is not a religious state. According to him, the remaining question now is how the PDI should apply the Pancasila to the development program.

In Sabam's view, the problem faced by the party in carrying out its consolidation involves financial difficulties. He said: "Meanwhile, political ideology is not a problem."

Regarding the proposal for holding an extraordinary congress, Sabam said that up to now no one has presented such a request officially.

PDI Officials Support KBGP PDI Statement

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 24 Oct 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Dr Hardjantho Sumodisastro, chairman of the Central Executive Council of the PDI, accompanied by V. B. da Costa, master of laws (and deputy secretary general); and Dr M. W. Samosir (general treasurer), on 23 October were received by H. Amirmachmud, chairman of Parliament and of the MPR.

After the 30 minute meeting was over, da Costa said that the meeting was closely related to the statement made by ordinary members and future leaders of the PDI which was issued at the end of last week.

The KBGP faction of the PDI, in a statement signed by 23 PDI officials, rejected the view expressed by Prof Dr Soenawar Soekowati, master of laws and general chairman of the PDI, that Indonesia is a secular state. Da Costa said: "We support this statement." He said that this statement of support was also expressed to the chairman of Parliament and of the MPR.

Da Costa, who for about the past 2 years has not been seen in Parliament, was not prepared to state what other questions were discussed with Chairman of Parliament Amirmachmud. The matter of what was discussed as a whole will be communicated to the press in about 1 week.

Attitude of the Minister of Home Affairs

The three PDI leaders also plan to meet Soepardjo Rustam, minister of home affairs, next week.

The minister of home affairs is following a policy of not taking sides on this internal PDI question, da Costa stated firmly. However, he added, this attitude is appropriate over the next few weeks. Nevertheless, over the following weeks he must take sides. He declared firmly: "On internal PDI questions he indeed should not take sides. However, if the question involves a principle affecting the state, he must take sides."

Letter

In a letter sent to Provincial and Branch Executive Councils of the PDI throughout Indonesia Hardjantho and da Costa declared that the PDI does not recognize and is not bound by the concept of a "secular state" in any interpretation or formulation. The PDI only recognizes a single founding principle, that is, the Pancasila and the Constitution of 1945, in accordance with the clear message in the decisions of the Second Congress of the PDI.

Further on in the letter, which was dated 20 October, he declared that any communication of an organizational or administrative character from the central, provincial, or branch levels of the party which is still oriented toward the concept of a "secular state" is declared to be null and void, and the reorganization and administration of the party will be conducted in accordance with the full text of the statement of the Second Congress of the PDI.

The letter containing the statement "of rejection of a 'secular state,'" which was signed by Hardjantho and da Costa, also stated that it was going too far to leave an impression in the form of a charge that the statement that "Indonesia is a secular state" is a political statement with political objectives, made in a political forum.

MMI Established

Meanwhile, Basuki Raharjo, a senior official of the PDI who disagreed with the above view, on 23 October issued a statement to the leaders of Parliament and of the MPR of the establishment of the Indonesian Muslim Community Council [Majelis Muslimin Indonesia]. The founding charter of the MMI was made public at the Sumedang Muslim School (in West Java) on 26 September 1984. Basuki Raharjo said: "90 percent of the members of the MMI express their political views through the PDI."

Regarding the matter of differences of opinion at senior levels of the PDI, Raharjo stated that he took no side at all. He said: "We hold firmly to the truth." Raharjo considers that it is not yet time to hold an extraordinary congress of the PDI. He has called on the PDI leadership in Parliament to be careful and prudent and not to bankrupt the PDI.

OFFICIALS PRAISE MALUKU PEOPLE FOR PRESERVING RELIGIOUS HARMONY

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 23 Oct 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] Ambon, KOMPAS—Minister of Religion Munawir Sjadzali and General L. B. Moerdani, commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces, joined in praising the positive religious attitude of the people of Maluku. Minister Munawir stated: "Indeed, I consider that the standards under which religious associations in Maluku function need to be followed in other areas of Indonesia." The minister was presiding over the official completion of construction at Al Fatah mosque in Ambon on 22 October.

According to the minister, religious fanaticism is not recognized by the people of Maluku, and the activities of religious associations in Maluku are really going well. For that reason it is necessary for religious communities in Maluku to develop further the spirit of their associations in the face of negative outside influences which seek to create tensions. He added: "Stop the infiltration of people who seek to divide the existing associations."

The official opening of the mosque was also attended by General Benny Moerdani; Minister of Information Harmoko; Kyai Haji Hasan Basri, chairman of the Indonesian Council of Ulama [Muslim religious scholars]; Governor Hasan Slamet; and other, invited guests. Minister Munawir gave an example of the strong quality of the religious associations by referring to the construction of the large mosque in Ambon, quoting from the report by Usman Padang, chairman of the building committee. Usman Padang said that the construction of the mosque was not completely the work of the Islamic community but that it also benefited from the help of other religious communities, particularly the Christians.

Construction of the Al Fatah mosque, which can accommodate 9,000 members of the Muslim community, began in 1963. It was planned after the visit of the late Prime Minister Djuanda in 1957. It cost 954.5 million rupiahs and, according to available information, 195 million rupiahs are needed to complete support facilities, such as a community health center and a maternity hospital, as well as educational facilities.

The minister of religion urged the Islamic community to make sure that the mosque was always used in accordance with Islamic teachings. Certain groups or individuals should not be allowed to misuse this religious building for activities not in accordance with the teachings of Islam. He also quoted a statement by Syeh

Muhamad Abduh, an Islamic reformer, who said that the teachings of Islam were often obscured by the practices of some irresponsible Muslims.

Kyai Haji Hasan Basri, the chairman of the MUI, also warned Muslims to avoid a variety of destructive actions. There is no religion which calls on its members to destroy the things given them by Almighty God.

Enough of Separatist Movements

Meanwhile, General Benny Moerdani, the commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces, at a meeting with the Maluku Provincial Executive Council, with ulama [religious scholars], and other spiritual leaders and prominent members of the community at the residence of the governor on 22 October, also praised the unity displayed by the religious community in the province. He pointed to the ease with which the 10th General Assembly of the Indonesian Council of Churches was organized in Ambon as evidence of the role played by all community groups. And this helped the development of the spirit and confidence in one's own capacities on the part of the entire community of Maluku to grow further.

Elsewhere in his speech the commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces and of the Security and Order Command said that Indonesia had enough experience with separatist movements which had been supported for various reasons, including groups which had made use of religion as an excuse. According to General Moerdani, the use of religion as an excuse damaged the reputation and organization of religious life, while as a result religious life retreated backwards and failed to develop.

Therefore, he urged religious leaders to be guides to their communities, who play an important role and can lead their respective communities in an orderly and proper way. He said: "Protect religious pilgrims from improper influences. Keep them from being affected by destructive teachings."

Greetings from the President

He also said that the fact that the president and vice president of Indonesia were not present among the Maluku people at the present time should not be interpreted as a lack of interest on their part. However, they were unable to attend because of an unavoidable obstacle in the form of a state visit long under preparation, that is, the state visit of the sultan of Brunei.

The commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces expressed the warm greetings of the president to the entire community of Maluku, accompanied by his hope that he will soon visit this province.

5170
CS0: 4213/71

ANTI-CHINESE PREJUDICE IN COUNTRY EXAMINED

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Nov 84 p 5

[Article by Peter Millership]

[Text]

CHINESE businessmen have thrived better than ever under the 20-year-old government of President Suharto with its main aim of economic growth. But the widespread resentment of indigenous Indonesians at their prosperity means the Chinese minority often becomes the scapegoat in times of social unrest.

Recent violence and sabotage in Jakarta, some of it against the Chinese, has reinforced the government's view that integrating the minority is a top priority.

During a Muslim riot last September Chinese-owned shops were burnt and a Muslim activist told the police by telephone that the mob planned to run amok in Jakarta's Chinatown. The riot was crushed by troops and at least 18 people died.

On that occasion Chinatown was spared but three weeks later two branches of a bank owned by Chinese-born Liem Sioe Liong, one of the world's richest bankers and a close friend of Suharto, were bombed in what appeared revenge attacks for those killed in the riot.

Critics attack the alliance between Indonesia's ruling elite and their Chinese financiers, saying their close ties accentuate the nationwide gap between rich and poor.

Since the riot, the Government has encouraged the Chinese tycoons to adopt a higher profile to demonstrate to the nation that they work hard playing a vital role in the economy.

In a series of unprecedented public appearances Chinese tycoons opened a business school flanked by a senior minister and donated large sums of money to rebuilding houses destroyed by Jakarta fires.

Prasasto Sudyatmiko, who runs a multi-million dollar social foundation set up several years ago by 50 of the tycoons, said they were nervous and

wanted to publicly show they were playing a part in development.

However, some Chinese intellectuals fear that exposing the Chinese businessmen to the glare of publicity might reinforce old jealousies and prejudices instead of erase them.

Kristoforus Sindhunata, chairman of a semi-official body to foster national unity, stressed that only one in 10 Indonesian Chinese was wealthy.

The Chinese community, which represents around three per cent of Indonesia's 160 million people, has lived under tight constraints since an abortive communist-backed coup in 1965 after which Suharto came to power.

After the coup Communism was banned, Chinese groups were dissolved and Chinese schools were closed. The Chinese language Press, with the exception of a government paper, was suppressed. Chinese were encouraged to take Indonesian names.

Many Chinese were accused of being "Peking agents" and there were anti-Chinese riots in various regions with houses and shops looted. Chinese diplomatic staff were shot and wounded during an attack on the Jakarta embassy and diplomatic relations between the two nations were frozen in 1967.

Indonesia is considering resuming trade ties but normalising relations seems far away and even now Chinese characters are banned and censored from the foreign Press.

Chinese still face intimidation and discrimination on many fronts in Indonesia. There has never been a Chinese minister in any of Suharto's cabinets although Chinese intellectuals abound in government behind the scenes.

Normally they do not rise far in the Army, the main source of political

power in this country, but often have close links with it through the business interests of top army officers.

Suharto met Liem, who supplied Indonesia's revolutionary army with commodities, in the early 1950's when Suharto was a young lieutenant colonel. Suharto and Liem, whose Indonesian name is Sordono Salim, developed a close bond.

Two years after Suharto came to power, Jakarta began an assimilation campaign which, according to Chinese community leaders, has been inconsistent and only marginally successful.

In June armed forces chief Benny Murdani said it was wrong to think that all Chinese were rich. Many had become so assimilated that they could no longer speak their mother tongue, he said.

Some Chinese, who normally subscribe to Confucianism, Taoism or Buddhism, have adopted Islam in order to integrate into a nation which is 90 per cent Muslim.

But no matter how hard officials and community leaders try it is hard to dispell the image that most Indonesians have of the Chinese as financially-dominant, disloyal, exclusive and opportunistic.

The Dutch colonists purposefully sharpened racial barriers by placing the Chinese just below the ruling white elite as their middlemen with the natives who were mostly labourers.

Few Chinese actively supported the independence struggle. One Indonesian saying is: "The Chinese don't mind who holds the cow so long as they can milk it."

Home Affairs Minister Supardjo Rustam told Reuters that the Government wants to create an entirely new climate free of racial prejudice but he was under no illusion that it could be achieved overnight.

"It is a long process but ... I am very optimistic about the younger generation," the minister said.

CSO: 4200/281

BRIEFS

RAPIER MISSILE SYSTEM -- Jakarta--The Indonesian Armed Forces have signed an order with British Aerospace for the Rapier missile defence system, said by British Embassy spokesmen to be worth 100 million pounds. Western military attaches said the short-range, ground-to-air system appeared to have been chosen over several European rivals. The Rapier, they pointed out, performed well in the Falklands war, as did the French Exocet. Indonesia already has Exocet missiles. Diplomatic sources said the main competitor had been the French Roland missile, which although in range was more expensive. They did not rule out the purchase of Roland as a complementary system. The diplomats saw "no great significance" in the timing of the purchase other than the armed forces had seen that the time had come to replace outdated heavy Soviet weaponry and augment light shoulder-fired missiles. [Text] [London THE TIMES in English 14 Dec 84 p 6]

NAHDATUL ULAMA CONGRESS--The Functional Group [Golkar] has welcomed the outcome of the 27th Congress of the Nahdatul Ulama in Situbondo, East Java. The congress elected Abdul Rakhman Wahid as [word indistinct] chairman of the Nahdatul Ulama Executive Board and Kiai Haji Akhmad Sidik as general chairman. The remark was made by the general chairman of the Golkar Central Executive Council, Sudharmono, to newsmen in Jakarta today. Sudharmono said that the acceptance by the big Muslim social organization of Pancasila as the sole ideology will strengthen our unity and integrity and enhance the implementation of every point contained in Pancasila. Answering questions from the newsmen, the Golkar general chairman considered Muslim and other religious leaders to [words indistinct] in encouraging the people to enhance religious faith, devotion, and implementation of religious values. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 13 Dec 84]

IRANIAN HEALTH MINISTER ARRIVES--The Iranian health minister, Dr Hadi Manafi, arrived in Jakarta on 9 December for a week-long visit to the country. He was welcomed by his Indonesian counterpart, Mr Suwarjono Suryaningrat, and other Health Department officials at the Halim Perdanakusumah International Airport. He told newsmen that his visit to Indonesia is to strengthen goodwill relations among the Islamic countries. He will also make visits to the Indonesian health projects. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 9 Dec 84 BK]

SUGAR PRODUCTION--Some 15 sugar factories in Central Java are expected to produce over 320 million kg of crystal sugar from 48,306 ha of sugar plantations by the end of December this year. This will be only 92.7 percent of the targeted amount of 350 million kg of sugar for 1984 because of the continued impact of the 1982 dry season. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 5 Dec 84 BK]

UN OFFICIAL PREDICTS FOOD SHORTAGE IN 1985

BK240135 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 24 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] Kampuchea will next year suffer from a food shortage of at least 459,000 tons of paddy rice and 285,000 tons of milled rice.

The prediction was made by a United Nations' senior consultant, Jean Claude Salle, in his interim report on the food situation in Kampuchea. The report said that the main causes of the present low yield came from insufficient fertilizers, lack of pumping facilities or means of storing water and a limited area in which intensive cultivation is practiced.

The report said that only five per cent of agricultural land in Kampuchea is treated with fertilizers and pesticides.

The report, dated 25 November, was made after Salle's visit from 25 October-15 November this year to the rice-producing provinces of Prey Veng, Kompong Chhnang, Svay Rieng and Kompong Spey. Salle said that another visit was scheduled this month to prepare for a final report to be presented to the first meeting of the donor countries next year.

The report also cited irregular and insufficient rainfall, too heavy and/or too early flooding in some years, medium to low fertility in some 80 percent of the soil and a small proportion of irrigated rice-fields, as the persistent causes of the low yield in Kampuchea.

CSO: 4200/323

PRK CONTACTS WITH FRANCE REVIEWED

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Nov 84 p 4

[Article by Jacques Bekaert]

[Text]

MR HUN Sen, the young and bright foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is in Paris, according to the official news agency SPK. And last week Madame Danielle Cheyson, wife of the French Foreign Minister Claude Cheyson, was in Phnom Penh on a "working visit." It is not known if Mr Hun Sen will have a meeting with his French counterpart. If he does, it will probably be a most discreet one.

France does not recognise the Heng Samrin government and has always voted in favour of the United Nations' resolutions on Kampuchea. But there has always been a touch of suspicion among ASEAN countries regarding the Kampuchean policy in Paris. A former colonial power in Indochina, France keeps friendly relations with Vietnam. Private visits by PRK officials to the French capital are relatively frequent. Diplomatic relations with Laos have improved even if French presence is still low key. On the other hand, the socialist President Francois Mitterrand is one of Prince Sihanouk's best friends in Europe. The Sihanoukist movement receives cultural, humanitarian and even financial assistance from Paris, although French officials and French media (not automatically for the same reason) have been rather shy on the subject. The KPNLF is active in France; Mr Sen Sann keeps a home there. Khmer groups are vocal, most of them strongly against the PRK and its Vietnamese sponsors.

That Paris would like to play a role in solving the Kampuchean tragedy is no mystery, and the present socialist government probably more than

its conservative predecessor. (Among opposition leaders, Mr Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, is one of the few to have shown a deep interest in the Kampuchean problem. He too maintains friendly relations with Prince Sihanouk.)

Mr Hun Sen's visit to France is not at the invitation of the French government. The minister and his delegation are guests of a communist member of parliament, Robert Montdargent, who led a delegation of parliamentarians to Phnom Penh last July. Mr Montdargent is the vice president of the Foreign Commission of the National Assembly. But as such it has very little influence on France's foreign policy. When he was in Phnom Penh (along with five others MPs from various political parties) the communist parliamentarian had raised the possibility that Phnom Penh might open at least an information bureau in the French capital. The nationalists already have several offices there. Such bureaux have no diplomatic status.

Three or four small organisations keep friendly relations with Phnom Penh. One of them is called Association for the Development of Friendly Relations with Cambodia (ADRAC). With a majority of French members, it is widely regarded as a communist front. According to the SPK, quoted by Agence France Presse, Mr Hun Sen met a French member of ADRAC, Mrs Gendreau, who is a law professor.

Another personality met by Mr Hun Sen was the secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, a politburo member in charge of international rela-

tions, Mr Maxime Gremetz. Mr Gremetz, said the SPK, had called for the "military and political elimination of Pol Pot."

Mr Hun Sen is the highest ranking official of the PRK ever to go to France. But during a private visit last October another member of the pro-Vietnamese government, Dr Nouth Savoeun, deputy minister for health, had made a call for closer relations with Paris. Some source claimed that he also met secretly with Mr Cheysson.

SIGNIFICANCE

Does this mean that Paris is about to recognise the PRK and is leaning toward Hanoi and Phnom Penh? No. And perhaps too much political significance has been attached to Mrs Cheysson's visit to the Kampuchean capital. As president of the private organisation, the SOS enfants du Cambodge, she went to Kampuchea and Ho Chi Minh City to deliver some humanitarian aid. French officials in Bangkok knew nothing of her visit and were never asked to provide any assistance. French citizens can of course go wherever they want. But still, she is the wife of a prominent member of the French cabinet and there is little doubt that Phnom Penh will try to get the most out of such a visit.

There is no doubt that Paris would like to see a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean drama. Many officials hope that one day it will be possible for Vietnam and the nationalist resistance to come to some kind of political agreement.

Recently, Prince Sihanouk was told by Mr Regis Debray, special

foreign affairs counsellor to President Mitterrand, that Hanoi and Phnom Penh were ready to send officials for secret talks with the former king of Cambodia. This was done through the Elysees Palace (the presidential seat) and not the foreign ministry. While there were rumours that a special envoy of the president went recently to Phnom Penh to discuss among other things possible contacts between Vietnam, the PRK and Prince Sihanouk, the existence of such a mission had never been confirmed. Prince Sihanouk himself told us nothing of the kind.

The presence of the party of Democratic Kampuchea in the coalition government has prevented France (and other European nations) from recognising it. Mr Mitterrand himself has made clear in previous occasions (such as before going to China in 1983) that the main obstacle is the Khmer Rouge leadership rather than the rank and file.

French diplomats regard the suggestion that France is thinking of recognising the Phnom Penh government as highly unrealistic. Paris stays in close touch with Prince Sihanouk and contacts with him take place at the highest level. But France would certainly like to be instrumental in bringing off a solution that would put an end to the conflict and, as such, is convinced that it is best to keep talking to all the parties involved. This is very close to Prince Sihanouk's personal way of thinking. The Prince himself has always strongly favoured any form of humanitarian aid to his people, no matter where they live. It is the strong opposition from the party of Democratic Kampuchea and the People's Republic of China that prevents him from meeting the Hanoi and Phnom Penh emissaries.

CSO: 4200/277

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 3-9 DECEMBER

BK100612 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 3-9 December:

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 3 December reports that by mid-November peasants in various localities in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province harvested almost 1,700 hectares of early rice with an average yield of 1.5 metric tons per hectare. More than 300 hectares of subsidiary crops were planted.

Kandal Province: According to the radio at 1300 GMT on 4 December, peasants in suburban area of Kandal provincial seat have now sown 13 hectares of rice and transplanted 6 hectares of rice. The radio broadcast on 6 December at 0430 GMT notes that Kandal Province's trade service bought more than 6,500 metric tons of rice from peasants in 1983-1984. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0438 GMT on 4 December notes that during the first 9 months of this year, trade services of Kien Svay District, Kandal Province, bought 297 metric tons of rice, 350 metric tons of corn, and 48 metric tons of lotus seed from the people.

Kompot Province: Phnom Penh Radio at 0430 on 6 December disclosed that from the beginning of the rainy season to the end of September, peasants in Kampot Province planted or transplanted almost 9,600 hectares of all types of rice--101 percent of the plan. They also have been reaping the more than 10,000 hectares of early rice.

Kompong Cham Province: According to Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0419 GMT on 6 December, at the end of November, peasants in Kompong Cham Province harvested more than 12,300 hectares of rice with an average yield of more than a metric ton per hectare. They also harvested more than 182,000 metric tons of corn, 5,400 metric tons of mung beans, 12,500 metric tons of peanuts, 7,600 metric tons of soya, and 1,500 metric tons of sesame. They have sown more than 470 hectares of rice and transplanted nearly 2,740 hectares of rice. They plan to grow 20,000 hectares of rice in this dry season.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0438 GMT on 4 December reports that at the beginning of this month, peasants in Sithor Kandal District, Prey Veng Province, have harvested 2,000 of the 13,180 hectares of rice planted during the rainy season. The average yield is 1 metric ton per hectare.

VODK COMMENTARY SCORES NGUYEN CO THACH INTERVIEW

BK140757 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
13 Dec 84

[Station commentary: "Vietnam Should Truly Respect the Kampuchean People's Sacred Right To Decide Their Own Destiny"]

[Text] On 10 December, the Vietnamese enemy's foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, gave an interview to foreign correspondents in Hanoi. When asked about the presence of hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese aggressor forces in Kampuchea, Nguyen Co Thach talked about this or that in an attempt to justify Vietnam's act of aggression in Kampuchea. He shamelessly said that the Kampuchean people should be allowed to decide their own destiny themselves. People burst out laughing and were also very angry. They asked what Nguyen Co Thach's right to self-determination means. The principles of international law and the UN Charter clearly say that people in each country have the right to decide their own destiny themselves; no other country has the right to interfere in an other's internal affairs, let alone the right to interfere militarily. In other words, no country has the right to commit aggression and occupy another country. Currently, Kampuchea is being occupied and controlled in a fascist and dictatorial manner from top to bottom by over 250,000 Vietnamese aggressor forces and over 50,000 administrative staff of the Vietnamese aggressors' authorities. In this situation, where is the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination?

It has been 6 years now since the Le Duan Vietnamese sent hundreds of thousands of their troops to brutally commit aggression and occupy Kampuchea in blatant violation of the principles of international law and the UN Charter. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not only deprived the Kampuchean people of their right to self-determination but also their right to live in their own country. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sowed a great destruction worse than Hitler's on the entire Kampuchean people in an indiscriminate manner. They have exterminated the Kampuchean people with cannons, guns, tanks, and modern planes provided by the Soviet Union; by plundering and destroying the economy and resources of the entire Kampuchean nation and people everywhere; and by creating famine to starve our Kampuchean people by using toxic chemical weapons which poison the atmosphere, water sources, foodstuff, and even medicine used in treating the Kampuchean people. Through

this cruel and fascist extermination, during a period of 6 years the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have killed over 2.5 million of our Kampuchean people, including the young and the aged. This is the real meaning of the right to self-determination which Nguyen Co Thach talked about and which the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are providing to the Kampuchean people.

The Kampuchean people are well aware of and know the taste of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors' right to self-determination. The whole world also has witnessed and has a better understanding of the sugar-coated poisonous words of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and those Nguyen Co Thach had been using. This is why at every international forum, particularly at the recent 39th UN General Assembly, the international community strongly denounces and condemns the Hanoi Vietnamese and expresses its opposition and anger with the continued occupation of Kampuchea and the extermination of the Kampuchean people by the Vietnamese who ignore the successive UN resolutions and the demands of the international community. The world community realizes that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors' words and promises cannot be trusted and are unreliable. People will judge only from the concrete actions of the Vietnamese to see whether Vietnam will withdraw from Kampuchea or not in accordance with the UN resolutions. If Vietnam still does not withdraw, people will continue to stand firmly and constantly on the UN resolutions, unite, and pressure Vietnam in every field until forcing it to unconditionally withdraw from Kampuchea and really respect the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination without outside interference.

CSO: 4212/23

VODK CRITICIZES SRV'S 'RUNNING DOGS' IN PHNOM PENH

BK071128 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
6 Dec 84

[Station commentary: "The Handful of Vietnamese Running Dogs in Phnom Penh Is a Traitorous Gang Abetting the Vietnamese Massacre of the Kampuchean People and Race"]

[Text] Following the offensive launched by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors against the refugee camp on the Kampuchean-Thai border, savagely massacring Kampuchean refugees at the Nong Chan camp, the Vietnamese puppet gang in Phnom Penh recently issued a statement vociferously acclaiming the extremely criminal action of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors, its masters. This undoubtedly is complicity on the part of the traitorous clique with the Vietnamese in the slaughter of its own people.

It is clearly understood that the Vietnamese aggressors' attack on the Kampuchean refugee camp on the Kampuchean-Thai border constitutes a most savage and inhuman acts, for the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have massacred not only their armed opponents but also ordinary, unarmed civilians. These Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not been satisfied with their daily killings of Kampucheans living in the interior of the country. They have gone after innocent people who have run away from their massacre and have taken refuge in the border region. This brutal offensive of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors clearly shows their fundamental objective of swallowing up Kampuchea and their criminal policy of exterminating the Kampuchean race. Moreover, this exposes repeatedly their successive misleading tricks about the Kampuchean issue. Furthermore, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' savagery in attacking the Kampuchean refugee camp at the border has greatly upset and riled the world community. Immediately after Vietnam attacked the Nong Cham camp on 18 November, the world community issued one statement after another condemning this action. World opinion denounced this Vietnamese attack on Nong Chan as a serious breach of the UN Charter and a glaring opposition to world public opinion, entirely contradicting Vietnam's professed desire to settle the Kampuchean problem peacefully. It was said that this offensive of the Vietnamese aggressors, which took place only 3 weeks after 110 UN member countries had voted for the resolution once again demanding that Vietnam withdraw its aggressive forces from Kampuchea, was part of Vietnam's aggression already prepared for the just started phase of dry-season operations. Therefore, the international community sternly opposes this brutal and savage offensive of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors against the Kampuchean refugee camp.

The handful of traitorous Vietnamese running dogs in Phnom Penh, on the other hand acclaimed Vietnam and expressed gratitude to the Vietnamese for massacring their own people. This clearly shows that the traitorous Vietnamese running dogs in Phnom Penh no longer retain any of their Khmer nature. They no longer have any Khmer sentiment or soul. They have sold their bodies and souls to the Vietnamese and are now the varlets of the Vietnamese.

Since the outset of Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Kampuchea, the dozens of Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh have cooperated with the aggressors in persecuting, oppressing, and massacring the Kampuchean people with no remorse. For this reason, when the Vietnamese enemy aggressors attacked the Nong Chan camp, killing or burning and destroying the houses and property of Kampuchean refugees, they did not hesitate to applaud and praise the Vietnamese so resoundingly. They have shown not even the slightest trace of ethnics or humanity. They are worse than beasts.

For this reason, the entire Kampuchean people, utterly indignant at the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, are extremely insensed by these traitorous Vietnamese running dogs. The Kampuchean nation and people are resolutely opposed to them and have long since rejected them from the Kampuchean national society. It is clearly known that these dozens of Vietnamese running dogs in Phnom Penh have no roots in Kampuchean society. They can survive up to the present only thanks to the presence and protection of 250,000 Vietnamese troops. When these Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Kampuchea, the Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh will surely automatically collapse by themselves. For this reason, the Kampuchean people as a whole are determined to continue the united struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors more vigorously until the last man is driven out of Kampuchean territory so that Kampuchea can restore peace and security and become once again an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Kampuchea, thus benefiting the maintenance of peace and stability in the region and the rest of the world.

CSO: 4212/22

PHNOM PENH MEETING MARKS VPA ANNIVERSARY

OW242016 Hanoi VNA in English 1704 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Dec (VNA)--The 40th anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army was solemnly marked in Phnom Penh Saturday morning at a meeting presided by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, president of the State Council and chief of the Supreme Command of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea, reports SPK.

Present on the presidium were Hun Sen, politburo member of the party Central Committee, acting premier and minister for foreign affairs; Khang Sarin, member of the secretariat of the party Central Committee and minister of the interior; Men Sam On, member, and president of the Commission for Propaganda and Education, of the party Central Committee; Sim Ka, member of the party Central Committee and president of the state inspectorate; Soeyikeo, deputy minister of national defence and chief of the general staff of PRAFK; Chheng Phon and Mean Saman, alternate members of the party Central Committee and respectively minister of information and culture and president of the Kampuchea Women's Association. [Kampuchean names as received]

Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador and other members of the diplomatic corps to Kampuchea, also attended the big event.

Addressing the meeting, President Heng Samrin hailed the assistance the Vietnamese people and armed forces had accorded the Kampuchean people in liberating themselves from the genocidal Pol Pot, Ieng Sary-khieu Samphan regime. "Now," he went on, "the Vietnam People's Army continues to assist the Kampuchean revolution in defending the Kampuchean people's right to life and their revolutionary achievements."

"No enemy can break the military solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam," said Heng Samrin.

"We are determined to fight on to score new still greater successes in national construction and defence, and so to contribute to the safeguard of the Indochinese revolution and of the whole peace."

The next speaker was Kampuchean Deputy Defence Minister Soeyikeo, who spoke of the glorious victories recorded by the Vietnamese people and their armed forces under the clear-sighted leadership of the CPV founded and educated by the late President Ho Chi Minh in the struggle for national independence and unity.

"These victories constitute a lesson for the aggressors and a valuable experience to the world revolution," he said.

Speaking of the close solidarity and cooperation between the armed forces of Kampuchea and Vietnam, Soeyikeo said these relations had existed since the struggles against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists. "The Kampuchean people," he said, "will never forget the acts of kindness of the Vietnamese liberators who had joined the Kampuchean army and people in saving Kampuchea from total destruction by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique-willing tool of the Beijing expansionists and in liberating the whole of Kampuchea on 7 January, 1979."

We'll forever keep in our hearts the images of the Vietnamese combatants struggling day and night side by side with the Kampuchean Army against the enemy to defend the independence, territorial integrity, and sovereignty of our motherland, said Soeyikeo, adding, "we are forever grateful to the Vietnamese combatants who have their lives for the Kampuchean people's right to life, for the revolutionary cause of Kampuchea and for socialism...."

"The revolution, therefore [words indistinct] that our armed forces [words indistinct] translate the spirit of the 40th anniversary of the fraternal Vietnam People's Army into an iron-clad will to struggle more powerfully and to carry out all resolutions of the party and the state. "It's equally important to develop solidarity and cooperation among Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and especially, to strengthen the Kampuchea-Vietnam militant solidarity and to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese volunteer army."

He continued: "The presence of the Vietnamese volunteer army remains necessary to the Kampuchean people. It is an effective weapon to defend the independent, sovereign, peaceful, free, happy existence of our people."

CSO: 4200/323

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

Kompong Chhnang Tracks Cut

BK080618 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] Our guerrillas attacked and cut 30 portions of railway tracks for a total of 720 meters in an area west of Kdol station, Kompong Chhnang battlefield, on 30 November.

Our guerrillas attacked and cut 20 sections of railway tracks for a total of 480 meters between Kdol and Chamhieng stations, Kompong Chhnang battlefield, on 3 December.

3 Villages 'Liberated'

BK070312 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Text] On the night of 1 December, our guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese position at O Sanda and swept the Vietnamese soldiers from Os Tuk to O Sanda villages along Route 5. We killed a Vietnamese soldier and wounded two others, seized four hand grenades and some military materiel, and liberated three villages: Kbal Thnal, Sre, and Os Tuk.

Battambang Position 'Liberated'

BK080650 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Text] On the night of 1 December, our National Army and guerrillas attacked and liberated a Vietnamese company position at Kantre on east Battambang battlefield [Battambang Province]. After a 30-minute battle, we completely liberated this position. We killed two Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded three others; destroyed an AK, an RPD machinegun, and some materiel; and seized a quantity of military materiel.

Long live our valiant and courageous National Army, guerrillas, and people on the east Battambang battlefield!

5 Villages 'Liberated'

BK110327 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] We attacked the Vietnamese enemy's commune office at Som M'nas, north Battambang battlefield, on the night of 5 December, killing a Vietnamese enemy soldier and wounding two others. We seized five boats and liberated five villages: Peam Ek, Rohal, Kouk Dong, Ta Kong, and Chong Sdao.

Vietnamese Using Helicopters

BK080550 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 Dec 84

["News Commentary": "The Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Have Used Helicopters To Bomb and Fire at Villages and Houses of Our People on the Shore of Tonle Sap"]

[Text] The Vietnamese enemy aggressors used four helicopters to bomb and fire at villages and houses of our people on the shore of Tonle Sap on 21 November. Many of our people were killed or wounded and many of their houses, belongings, and crops were destroyed.

During the past 6 years, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have savagely, barbarously, and fascistically committed crimes against our nation and people. Millions of our people were tragically killed.

At present, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are using aircraft to savagely and barbarously bomb and fire at our innocent people. The fact that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors use aircraft to bomb our people's villages shows their savage, fascist, and cowardly nature in killing and oppressing innocent and unarmed people. It also shows the difficulties of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield of aggression in Kampuchea. They lack infantry force and have suffered from low morale and desertions. Therefore the Vietnamese enemy aggressors use aircraft to bomb our people's villages to raise the morale of their soldiers and to support their infantry troops.

These savage and barbarous acts of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made our people angrier at them and determined to cooperate with our national army and guerrillas to struggle against the aggressors until they are driven from our Kampuchean territory in order to put an end to the great sufferings of our people.

SRV Deserters in Siem Reap

BK110325 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 10 Dec 84

[Text] Forty Vietnamese soldiers posted at Samraong position, Chikreng District, Siem Reap battlefield, deserted and returned to their country on 30 November. These Vietnamese soldiers told our people that at Samraong position, as on

the entire Siem Reap battlefield, their colleagues dared not launch any operations outside their positions. They had been attacked by the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and many of them were killed or wounded. If they did not flee to their country, they would certainly be killed on the Kampuchean battlefield.

Deaths in Road-Clearing Project

BK110605 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
10 Dec 84

["News appeal": "The Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Killed 40 People Who Were Forced To Build Roads on the Sisophon-South of Route 5 Battlefield; 210 Others Fled Home"]

[Text] On 22 November, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors killed 40 people forced by them to build roads at Toek Sap, Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield, Battambang Province, while 210 others fled home.

Since they attacked and occupied Kampuchean territory, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have savagely and barbarously committed serious fascist crimes against our nation and people unprecedented in history. They have killed our people by using all their weapons, chemical weapons, and through famine. At present, they are forcing our people to clear bush and to build strategic roads for them. They have oppressed and killed our people in the forests.

Therefore, we would like to appeal to the entire Kampuchean people, particularly to our brothers and sisters who are living in the areas temporarily occupied by the Vietnamese enemy. Please unite with one another and wage a struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' plan with all means by fleeing or joining hands to kill the aggressors so that they are unable to arrest and force our brothers and sisters to clear bush or build strategic roads for them. If you are arrested, please try all means to escape and return home, flee or join our National Army and guerrillas who are staging operations near the areas. Our National Army and guerrillas will hide and assist you. They will defend you so that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors cannot arrest and kill you.

CSO: 4212/22

VODK CARRIES APPEAL FOR SOLDIERS TO DESERT

BK100745 (Glandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
8 Dec 84

["Appeal to Khmer Soldiers, Militiamen, and Civil Servants Forced to Serve the Vietnamese Policy of Aggression and Race Extermination"--date not given]

[Text] Currently, the movement of Khmer soldiers deserting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to return home or join our Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas is on the rise on every battlefield in Kampuchea. This is because these compatriots refuse to use their weapons against fellow Khmer and to die on behalf of the Vietnamese. This is evidence of the nationalist spirit of our Khmer soldiers, militiamen, and civil servants who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese war of aggression and race extermination in Kampuchea and who have categorically refused to serve as Vietnamese slaves. The compatriots' political awareness is rising and they have more clearly realized the danger of the Vietnamese expanding and obliterating the Kampuchean people and race. Therefore, they have refused to bow to the Vietnamese and serve them by fighting against fellow Khmer and die for the Vietnamese.

We appeal to Khmer soldiers, militiamen, and civil servants who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to follow the example of the above Khmer soldiers who have abandoned their weapons and returned home or successively joined our Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas. As you have witnessed with your own eyes, during the past 5 years that the Vietnamese have occupied our Kampuchean territory, they have brought great suffering and hardship, separation, and destruction to our Kampuchean nation and people as well as to your relatives and families. All of you have witnessed this yourselves and you are also victims.

The Vietnamese sent hundreds of thousands of troops to commit aggression and brutally occupy our Kampuchean territory in accordance with a clear plan to exterminate the entire Kampuchean race and annex our Kampuchean territory and make it part of Vietnam. This is why these Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are very brutal, savage, and barbarous with our Kampuchean people. The Vietnamese not only kill those who wage an armed struggle against them; even ordinary people who are innocent and unarmed--like your parents, wives, and children--have been maltreated and exterminated without mercy by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. As for yourselves, who have been forced to serve them, the Vietnamese will not let you live in peace either. They have maltreated, arrested, and successively purged you in a barbarous and fascist manner. However, five dry seasons and five rainy seasons have passed--we are now in the sixth dry season--and the Vietnamese have failed to liquidate our

Kampuchean people's resistance forces and are unable to annex Kampuchea in accordance with their criminal objective. On the contrary, the Vietnamese have encountered increasing difficulties and are heading further down and deeper in an impasse. As you have seen yourselves, Vietnamese soldiers are being killed or wounded everyday, our Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas attack and destroy the Vietnamese positions, and the Vietnamese soldiers, with low morale and no will to fight this war of aggression in Kampuchea, have been deserting and quarrelling among themselves. All of you have witnessed this yourselves. To fill their ranks and to defend themselves in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese enemy has been intensifying its draft of our Kampuchean youths and people to send them to fight against fellow Khmer and to die on behalf of the Vietnamese. So all of you, who are Khmer in blood and flesh, should not be duped by the Vietnamese or remain inactive and let the Vietnamese force you to carry guns and fight. You should desert the Vietnamese and return home and live as ordinary people or join our Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas to cooperate with the entire Kampuchean nation and people to struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all chased out of our Kampuchean territory to safeguard and ensure the survival of our Kampuchean nation and race, to defend our territory from being annexed by the Vietnamese, and so that you yourselves and your families can again live peacefully.

Now that the Vietnamese are being bogged down and are at an impasse on the battlefield of aggression in Kampuchea, faced with innumerable difficulties at home in Vietnam, and are very isolated in the international arena, all Khmer soldiers, militiamen, and civil servants who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese should hurry and desert the Vietnamese and join our entire Kampuchean nation and people to struggle against and quickly chase these cruel and barbarous Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators out of our Kampuchean territory.

CSO: 4212/22

VODK REPORTS SRV MOVES TO INVITE TROUPS TO VISIT PRK

BK121205 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
11 Dec 84

[Station commentary: "Frustrate the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors' Schemes of Persuading Others To Visit Phnom Penh in Order To Make Them Accept the Vietnamese Aggressive Regime in Kampuchea"]

[Text] Over the past 6 years, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have launched successive maneuvers in an attempt to make the world community accept their aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. However, these Vietnamese maneuvers have failed. The world community has kept refusing to accept the outcome of the Vietnamese aggression there. Moreover, it has condemned the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea more strongly. The UN General Assembly has adopted resolutions successively, demanding that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. The 39th UN General Assembly this year approved with even more votes than before--110 votes--a resolution demanding that the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors withdraw their troops totally and unconditionally from Kampuchea so as to let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny without any outside interference. At the same time, more delegates at the United Nations supported the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea. This clearly attests that the entire world community and all of mankind resolutely oppose the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy's gross and barbarous aggression against Kampuchea and firmly support the just struggle waged against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors by the Kampuchean people and the CGDK. However, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors have refused to accept their successive defeats. On the contrary, they have stubbornly carried on all kinds of dark maneuvers militarily, politically, and diplomatically, in an attempt to make the world community accept their aggressive regime in Phnom Penh, through which they can forever occupy Kampuchea. Militarily, they have escalated their war of aggression and genocide against the Kampuchean people and sent more Vietnamese nationals to settle in Kampuchea. Diplomatically, they have tried their best to make others recognize their aggressive regime in Kampuchea, either de jure or de facto. That is why the Vietnamese are now trying to persuade others to visit Phnom Penh. Why have the Vietnamese aggressors resorted to this scheme? First, it is in order to create events for Vietnam to propagate that the Vietnamese aggressive regime in Kampuchea is being recognized. Second, it is to give Vietnam a chance to

persuade the visitors to recognize the Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh. Vietnam is now busily making this attempt to make others recognize its aggressive regime in Phnom Penh. However, this new scheme is being opposed and frustrated by the world community and peace- and justice-loving countries. For example:

1. While Vietnam was trying to persuade former Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi to visit Phnom Penh, the ASEAN countries' ambassadors to Japan and the Japanese Government protested and prevented such trip from taking place in accordance with Vietnam's criminal aim. On 3 December 1984, the Indonesian, Malaysian, Filipino, Singaporean, and Thai ambassadors met Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and voiced their opposition to Sakurauchi's plan to visit Phnom Penh. On his part, the Japanese foreign minister reiterated Japan's support for the ASEAN countries' stand concerning the Kampuchean problem and said that he would ask Mr Sakurauchi to reconsider his planned visit. On 7 December, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone asked Mr Sakurauchi Yoshio to cancel his visit to Phnom Penh. Meanwhile, Mr Sakurauchi stated that he had not yet decided on the visit.

2. The world community has opposed U.S. Congressmen's visit to Phnom Penh at Vietnam's invitation. Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said on 7 December that the U.S. Congressmen's plan to visit Phnom Penh is a wrong signal and that visiting Phnom Penh means recognizing the Vietnamese-installed regime there.

All this clearly shows that the world community is still firmly against the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and jointly opposes the Vietnamese scheme aimed at persuading the world community to recognize the Vietnamese aggressive regime in Kampuchea, both de jure and de facto. The world community will not allow Vietnam to legalize its aggression in Kampuchea through whatever schemes.

The Kampuchean people who are suffering seriously from the Vietnamese aggression express profound thanks to all for refusing to recognize the Vietnamese aggressive regime in Phnom Penh. We would like to call on all peace- and justice-loving countries to raise their vigilance against the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors' maneuvers aimed at legitimizing the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea and to further frustrate the dark maneuvers of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors so as to prevent them from realizing their gross and barbarous aggression in Kampuchea. At the same time, we would like them to further put all kinds of pressure on Vietnam so as to force it to withdraw its aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people decide their destiny themselves without any outside interference in accordance with the six UN resolutions. All of this is in order to restore peace and security in Kampuchea and for the sake of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

CSO: 4212/23

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH SRV--Phnom Penh, 8 Dec (SPK)--A protocol on exchanges of goods and payment for 1985 between the Kampuchean Ministry of Trade and the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Trade was concluded yesterday afternoon in Phnom Penh. The signatories were Kampuchean Deputy Minister of Trade Thong Chan and Vietnamese Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Nguyen Manh Cam. The latter came to Phnom Penh on 4 December at the head of a delegation for an official visit to Kampuchea. Vietnamese Acting Charge d'Affaires to Kampuchea Nguyen Hoa attended the signing ceremony. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 8 Dec 84 BK]

LAO LECTURERS GROUP DEPARTS--Phnom Penh, 8 Dec (SPK)--The group of lecturers of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party led by Khampheng, chief of department of the Propaganda and Education Commission of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, left Phnom Penh on 6 December at the end of its 10-day visit to Kampuchea. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT 8 Dec 84 BK]

LEADERS GREET KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN--Phnom Penh, 13 Dec (SPK)--The leaders of the PRK have sent warm greetings to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, on his 64th birthday. The message, signed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee [words indistinct] chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, says, among other things: We note with satisfaction that thanks to your attention and your personal efforts, the relations of fraternal friendship, special militant solidarity, and close all-round cooperation between our two peoples are further blossoming with each passing day. This not only responds to the aspirations of our peoples and the peoples of Indochina, but also contributes to strengthening the struggle of the peoples the world over for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. On this happy occasion, we wish you more great and brilliant successes in the accomplishment of your noble task. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0447 GMT 13 Dec 84 BK]

RED CROSS AID DISTRIBUTION--The Battambang Red Cross recently distributed 100 metric tons of rice to 2,000 families in various localities in Puok District. The majority of people receiving this rice are elderly persons, family members of disabled and fallen combatants, and family members of volunteers. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 Dec 84 BK]

THANKS FROM RAJIV GANDHI--I was very touched by your personal presence in New Delhi to share our grief and sadness. Your presence at the funeral and your condolence message expressing sympathy and support lessened our grief and provided us strength at this time of sadness and difficulty. On behalf of the Indian Government and people and in my own name, I would like to express my sincere admiration. My government pledges to continue to build further on the best foundations--laid down by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi--of the cooperation of mutual interest between our two countries and peoples. I look forward to cooperating with you to achieve peace, justice, and international economic cooperation, which are our common goals. Please accept my highest consideration. [Message from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to PRK Council of State Chairman Heng Samrin--date not given] [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 Dec 84 BK]

VIETNAMESE COMBATANTS' FAMILIES VISIT--At the invitation of the KPRP Central Committee, a delegation comprising 38 members from the families of fallen Vietnamese combatants led by Comrade (Lem Sui Thuong), worker at the chemical fertilizer factory, arrived on the afternoon on 11 December for a visit in Kampuchean to expand the bonds of militant solidarity between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese parties, governments, and people. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 12 Dec 84 BK]

WORLD PEACE COUNCIL DELEGATION--The World Peace Council delegation led by its chairman, Mr Romesh Chandra, left Phnom Penh for home at 1300 on 13 December after paying a 3-day official friendship visit to the PRK. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Comrade Yit Kimseng, chairman of the Kampuchean Committee for the Defense of Peace, member of the World Peace Council, and minister of health; Comrade Prach Sun, vice chairman of the KPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission; Comrade Vandy Kaon, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Committee for the Defense of Peace and deputy secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Sok An, secretary general of the Kampuchean Committee for the Defense of Peace; and cadres, personnel, and workers from various central ministries and departments as well as many Phnom Penh people who expressed their warm thanks and deep gratitude to the World Peace Council for its valuable support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 Dec 84 BK]

CSO: 4212/23

BRIEFS

GUERRILLAS CAPTURE SRV SPIES—Lao national liberation guerrillas arrested nine Vietnamese spies operating in the mountainous southwestern region of Laos on 1 December. These nine Vietnamese spies confessed to the Lao guerrillas that their goal was to find the secret bases of the guerrillas and report to their commanders so that troops could be sent to destroy them. So far the Vietnamese aggressor troops have been unable to suppress the struggle of the Lao people and guerrillas because the Lao guerrillas have successfully destroyed the Vietnamese aggressors' plans. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 10 Dec 84 BK]

SRV DRAFT REPORTS—According to reports from Laos, on 30 November the Vientiane puppets in Soukhouma District [Champassak Province] intensified their draft activities. These were carried out 2 or 3 times a month. Each time, a most brutal and barbarous policy was implemented. The reports say that about 63 Lao youths conscripted from Soukhouma District by the Vientiane puppets have escaped and joined guerrillas of the Lao National Liberation Front while on a mission along the Lao-Thai border. The reports say that currently the Lao people are more vigorously opposing the Vientiane puppets' draft by escaping. If drafted, these people will try to find ways to escape to join the Lao National Liberation movement and actively fight against the Vietnamese aggressors. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 Dec 84]

CSO: 4212/22

ITALIANS SIGN JOINT VENTURES

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 26 Nov 84 p 1

[Article by Khalid Jaafar]

[Text]

THREE Italian companies will form joint ventures with the Malaysian Overseas Investment Corporation (MOIC) to undertake investment in Bangladesh, Fiji and China.

These companies — Intalstrade, Italimpianti and Sircio Trading — are members of the Italian public sector holding called IRI and private sector groups Giza and SCM.

The three companies are currently in Malaysia as members of an Italian investment mission organised by the Association for the Development of Italian Works in Third Countries (Asster).

Asster director Paolo Cason told *Business Times* yesterday the proposed joint ven-

tures planned to invest in manufacture of leather goods in Bangladesh, hotel development in Fiji and power generation in China.

The move is a follow-up of the memorandum of understanding signed between Asster and MOIC in Italy during Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad's visit to the country.

Mr Cason added that other companies of Asster will continue their contact with MOIC and other Malaysian groups to identify possible areas of industrial and trading cooperation.

These companies are expected to come out with business proposals with their Malaysian partners before they leave the country

next week, Mr Cason said.

He said the investment mission is the most important Italian official industrial mission to Malaysia so far. The mission, comprising some of the largest Italian companies, arrived in Kuala Lumpur a week ago. It is led by Italian Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Gianni Prandini.

Mr Cason said Italian investment in Malaysia would greatly increase in the coming years as the Italian government planned to lift its strict foreign exchange control on Italian companies investing abroad.

At present, Italian companies are required to deposit 50 per cent of their project's total cost with the Ita-

lian National Bank. This is a measure by the Italian government to control capital outflow.

The Italian investment in Malaysia will be spearheaded by Asster.

Mr Cason said Malaysia had been chosen as the starting point of the operation in view of its close economic relations with the South Pacific nations.

During their stay in Malaysia, members of the mission met Dr Mahathir, Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamsah, Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen and Energy, Telecommunications and Posts Minister Datuk Leo Moggie.

CSO: 4200/286

SARAWAK COAL PRODUCTION TO BEGIN SOON

Kuching THE BORNEO POST in English 11 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] KUCHING, Sat.--The vast reserves of coal deposit in several parts of Sarawak will be tapped with production expected to come into stream in the next few years.

A local-foreign joint venture company is currently working in the Selantek area, where the deposit is estimated at between 10 to 50 million tonnes.

The coking coal for the steel industry is expected to come into production in two years' time, Deputy Director of Mines Department for Sarawak and Sabah, Mr Wong Kee Kwong, said today.

He told an Australian Trade Survey Mission during a briefing, that production was also expected in the Merit-Pila area in Upper Kapit in the Seventh Division in two to three years' period.

"Prospecting work is underway in the Bintulu and Balingian areas, where huge coal deposits were also found.

"The estimated deposit in the Balingian area is around 120 million tonnes," he added.

The trade mission, led by Mr J. K. Horwood, is to look for investment opportunities in Sarawak and to find ways to promote trade between Australia and Malaysia.

Mr Wong said a few million tonnes of good quality coal were also discovered in the Sadong Valley. About one million tonnes of coal were then extracted from this area for export.

However, no production is now underway.

On silica sand, he said good quality reserves were discovered in several areas, including Lundu, Bintulu and Baram.

Production of this mineral in the Tanjug Kidurong area now is for export to Japan. An estimated two to three million tonnes of reserves are deposited in this area.

Prospecting work in the Lundu area has been completed and preparation for extraction between Sarawak Economic Development Corporation (SEDC) and local firms is underway.

Mr Wong said the silicia sand deposit in the Baram area was now under prospecting.

He said white clay was discovered between 60 to 80 miles along Kuching-Simanggang Road. A local-foreign joint venture firm is working in this area.

He told the mission members that the mining activities were currently concentrated on the Bau area for gold and antimony.

Half-a-million ounces of gold were extracted in the area, in the early days.

Mr Wong also briefed the members on the history of mining industry in Sarawak.

CSO: 4200/288

PALM OIL OUTPUT TO REACH NEW HIGH

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 28 Nov 84 p 1

[Article by Lim Kean Liang]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Tues.--Palm oil production this year is expected to hit an all time high of 3.6 million tonnes, breaking the previous record of 3.51 million tonnes in 1982.

Primary Industries Minister Datuk Paul Leong today forecast that production would reach 3.6 million tonnes, basing the figure on recent developments. The forecast is a revision of his earlier projection of 3.5 million tonnes.

Palm oil production, which underwent a period of continuous decline for 14 months between February last year and March, has recovered strongly and even broke the trend of peaking in the third quarter of the year; October production figures have not only exceeded September's but have set a new record.

Estimated production in October was 435,000 tonnes, pushing the cumulative production for the first 10 months this year to almost three million tonnes, which was the production figure for the whole of last year.

Production in this period was 17.2 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year and 0.4 per cent against the same period in 1982.

Datuk Leong, speaking to reporters after meeting a delegation from the European Federation of Crushers and Oil Processors (FEDIOL), said the palm oil price, hovering around \$1,100 per tonne, is likely to average at \$1,400 this year.

Datuk Leong also assured FEDIOL that with oil palm identified as the crop that will continually be developed to full potential, Malaysia would continue to be a reliable supplier to the world.

Earlier, in a meeting with Sweden's Foreign Trade Minister, Mats Hellstrom, Datuk Leong urged Sweden to increase its intake of Malaysian palm oil and become a direct buyer. Sweden imported about 12,000 tonnes of Malaysian palm oil last year through third parties. It also imported 64,000 tonnes of soya-bean oil last year.

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE TO BENEFIT MALAY FISHERMEN

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 12 Nov 84 p 14

[Article by Vijayan Menon]

[Text] KUANTAN, Sun.--More than 30,000 fishermen in the country stand to benefit when the Government gazettes the exclusive economic zone (EEZ).

At present fishermen are reluctant to venture beyond the 19 km fishing zone for fear of confronting foreign trawlers or falling prey to pirates.

The Malaysian authorities currently do not have powers to detain foreign craft found trespassing in the exclusive economic zone. The Foreign fishing trawlers come in freely to tap the rich fish resources within the zone particularly in the South China Sea.

Malaysia will have sovereign rights in exploring and exploiting its natural resources under the provisions of the EEZ zone which are expected to be gazetted next year.

The EEZ will also give the country the right to conserve and manage the resources. For those who pollute the zone, the provisions have a maximum fine of \$1 million.

Encroached

The zone also established the country's jurisdiction over marine scientific research activities within the zone.

It extends up to 200 nautical miles from the Malaysian territorial baseline

The zone provisions will also give the Government control over the construction and use of artificial islands, installations or structures within the EEZ.

Enforcement will be made easier as the provisions allow for an authorised officer to stop, board and search without a warrant any vessel in the zone if it is suspected an offence is committed.

On Thursday, three foreign fishing boats which encroached into Malaysian waters were detained in the South China Sea during a joint operation involving four enforcement agencies.

The operation, codenamed Operasi Bersama Samudera Gagah, involves the Royal Malaysian Navy, the Royal Malaysian Air Force, the Fisheries Department and the Marine police.

A total of 119 foreign vessels which encroached into the country's EEZ have so far been cautioned.

Three aircrafts and 14 patrol boats are being used in the operation which will be carried out indefinitely.

More than 800 officers and men from the four agencies are participating in the exercise. This is the first time all four agencies are taking part.

The entire operation is being coordinated by the Maritime Enforcement Centre based in Lumut.

CSO: 4200/286

NO EXPORT CUT DESPITE RUBBER PRICE DROP

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Nov 84 p 15

[Text]

MALAYSIA does not intend to reduce the export of rubber although the price of the commodity in the world market is low. Primary Industries Minister Datuk Paul Leong told the Dewan Rakyat yesterday.

Replying to points raised during the debate on allocations for his Ministry, he said that the Government was taking steps to ensure that the price of rubber was stable.

Malaysia had also entered into an international agreement with other producer nations to stabilise the price of natural rubber.

He was confident that the future of rubber was bright and said the demand for rubber would increase in the near future.

On other commodities, the Minister said that the Government had drawn up a guideline of measures to be taken to ensure that primary commodities fetched a high price in the world market and to ensure that the demand for them was maintained.

Among the steps to be given emphasis were:

- Intensive research and development on the processing and marketing of the commodities;

- Active involvement in international commodity houses and the setting up of producer associa-

tions to benefit the producer nations;

- Encourage the setting up of manufacturing companies using local commodities;

- To seek new markets and also widen existing markets.

Datuk Leong said the ban on the export of timber from Peninsular Malaysia, effective from the beginning of next year, would benefit the local wood-based industries.

He also hoped that Sabah and Sarawak would also gradually reduce their export of timber and encourage the setting up of wood-based industries there.

CSO: 4200/286

FAVORABLE OUTLOOK IN CHINA MARKET

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 23 Nov 84 pp 1, 24

[Article by Hamidah Hamid]

[Text]

MALAYSIA has made some headway in penetrating the huge Chinese market for wood-based products, cocoa and palm oil. Malaysia signed two letters of intent with wood-based industries for the supply of Malaysian hardwoods merbau and nyatoh which, it is hoped, will supplement, if not replace, Chinese rosewood.

China has ordered between 100 and 200 tonnes of the two species on a trial basis.

Chocolate Products (M) Bhd signed a letter of intent to provide technical expertise for the production of cocoa butter in China on the condition that China buys cocoa from Malaysia. Currently, China imports most of its cocoa from Africa.

As for palm oil, the Chinese requested that Malaysia conduct technical promotion on the usage of the commodity as edible oil in China to

encourage its use. Presently, some provinces in China were not aware of the use of palm oil as an edible oil, but others were using it in instant noodles.

Deputy Trade and Industry Minister Oo Gin Sun told newsmen in Kuala Lumpur yesterday that the Chinese had also sought technical assistance in the manufacture of mattresses, which Dreamland had taken up. However, the details would have to be worked out and finalised in follow-up missions.

Mr Oo led a 23-member mission to China for three weeks from Oct. 20. It was sponsored by the Ministry's International Trade Division. The promotional mission secured sales of \$4.63 million, the bulk of it being palm oil.

A trade team from China is currently in Kuala Lumpur to look into the wood-based in-

dustries as a follow-up to Malaysia's mission.

Mr Oo said he was not satisfied with the present trade between Malaysia and China as a substantial amount was conducted through third countries.

According to the latest Malaysian statistics, imports from China at \$436.7 million was almost double that of Malaysia's exports to China, which stood at \$204 million, resulting in a deficit of \$231 million for Malaysia.

Mr Oo asked his Chinese counterpart to look into direct trade with Malaysia so that Chinese statistics would reflect a more realistic figure of trade with Malaysia. Presently, China's statistics show a larger amount of imports from Malaysia as products bought through third countries were recorded as imports from Malaysia.

Mr Oo said Malaysians should seize the opportunities available in China, now that it is adopting an open-door policy. China lacks certain technical skills which Malaysia can provide.

The Deputy Minister held discussions with the managing director of the China Ocean Shipping Company (Cosco) and suggested that its ships make more frequent calls at Malaysian ports

to reduce commissions paid to third country carriers.

Cosco, which is embarking on an expansion programme, has appointed the Singapore Freight Booking Centre as its agent and Mr Oo suggested that Cosco do the same with the Malaysian Freight Booking Centre.

Mr Oo added that China would send a mission to buy Malaysian natural rubber.

China has also tested the Malaysian hot briquetted iron samples. Mr Oo was informed that China was satisfied with the results of the tests and was now looking into the specifications.

It has ordered 100 tonnes of the iron on a trial basis. Mr Oo added that China's steel complex in Baoshan, Shanghai, said to have two blast furnaces, would be launched in September 1985.

This could mean a market for Malaysian hot briquetted iron.

There are also opportunities for Malaysia in the construction of houses and hotels in China.

Mr Oo said that every province in China was embarking on development programme and would like to obtain the technical expertise in the hotel and construction industry from overseas, especially Malaysia.

CHINA WANTS MORE LUMBER PRODUCTS

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 26 Nov 84 p 1

[Article by Hamidah Hamid]

[Text]

CHINA wants more logs, sawn timber and plywood from Malaysia to meet its local market demands, in particular logs for railway sleepers.

A three-man mission from China is currently in Kuala Lumpur to explore the possibility of buying logs from Malaysia and are holding discussions with members of the Malaysian Timber Industry Board (MTIB) on the types of logs best suited for railway sleepers in China.

However, it will not be until three or four years yet before any export of logs from Malaysia to China for railway sleepers can materialise.

As Peninsular Malaysia will ban the export of logs from Jan. 1, China

may have to look to Sabah and Sarawak for logs. MTIB marketing manager Ambrin Buang said.

The ban, announced by Primary Industries Minister Datuk Leong Khee Seong earlier this year, was to ensure that local sawmills had adequate supply of logs.

Encik Ambrin said the Chinese mission is a follow-up of a recent Malaysian mission led by Deputy Trade and Industry Minister Oo Gin Sun to China. Members of MTIB were part of the delegation.

He added that MTIB participation was to look into the possibility of supplying logs to China for railway sleepers.

It is understood that technical studies have been carried out and belau and kempos, have been identified as two types of hardwood suitable for railway sleepers in China.

Encik Ambrin added that MTIB was trying to get China to buy more high quality timber for furniture making and China had indicated interest in processed timber.

However, Malaysia's hope of increasing plywood supply to China may face a setback as China imposes a high import duty (understood to be 60 per cent) on the product, unlike logs, where no import duty is imposed.

Malaysia's total timber export to China until September this year stood at \$23 million compared with \$87.6 million last year and \$100 million in 1982.

Most of the logs imported from Malaysia are used as raw materials in China's plywood industries.

The mission which included two members of the China Native Product, Animal Feed By-Product and Import/Export Corporation and a member of the China Timber Corporation, (the largest end user of timber in China), arrived in Kuala Lumpur last week. It will visit Sabah and Sarawak before returning to China on Dec. 8.

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TEXT OF WHITE PAPER PUBLISHED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 10 Nov 84 pp 2, 3

[Text] THE RECENT Islamic resurgence has spread throughout the world. The resurgence has not only influenced Muslim societies in Muslim countries but also Muslims in non-Muslim countries. This universal phenomenon is aimed at returning Islam to its golden age based on the Quran and the Hadith.

The Muslim community in Malaysia is not unaffected by this resurgence. The Government on its own has been encouraging this universal development and will continue to do so positively through various steps in line with Islam as the official religion as contained in the Constitution.

The Government's policy now is to absorb Islamic values as a means to maintain social, political and economic harmony and stability and also to guarantee national security.

While the Government is seriously implementing this policy, certain elements, groups and individuals are exploiting the situation. They use and exploit the Islamic religion and its recent resurgence not only for their own self-interests but also for their political advancement.

There are some among them who use the opportunity to project their own teachings and at the same time intentionally misinterpret the teachings of Islam. The actions and the activities of these groups have misled and caused hardship to their followers. Their teachings have confused the Malay-Muslim community and at the same time have polluted the purity of Islam. They have also injured the public and threatened public order and security. Also there are some among them who wanted to overthrow the Government by force and set up a State which they claimed to be an "Islamic State" "Islamic Republic" or "Islamic Theocracy."

Not a few among these groups and individuals especially members and supporters of Parti Islam SeMalaysia (Pas), have issued what they claimed to be fatwa which charged those Malays-Muslims outside the party as kafir. This activity is serious and dangerous. The fatwa has confused and caused conflicts to develop among the Malay-Muslim community and at the same time led to various undesirable developments. Among them are dual imams and prayer congregations in the same mosque/surau, couples going through two nikah (marriage) ceremonies,

refusal to pay zakat fitrah to Government amil (collectors), boycotting of other Muslim by members and supporters of Pas and conflicts and splits within Malay-Muslim families. They have also carried out activities aimed at weakening the loyalty of the Malay/Muslim community to the Government. More serious is their efforts in instigating the people to oppose and topple the democratically elected Government through the use of force. Their activities have disrupted the unity of the Malay/Muslim community, aroused the community's hatred and anger at the Government while causing enmity and conflict among Muslims which threatened public and national security.

Their activities have given a golden opportunity to the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM), which is the main enemy of the Malay/Muslim community, to continue with their struggle. Directly or indirectly, the activities of these groups have helped the MCP to gain support from among the Malay-Muslim community which it had been unable to do for a long time. The splits within the Malay/Muslim community have therefore only benefited the CPM. If this is not contained it will weaken the spirit and resilience of the Malay/Muslim community and also the whole population and pose a security threat to the whole nation.

~~Realising this the Government feels it should expose all the activities of these irresponsible elements so that the people will know the true situation. It is the responsibility of the Government to contain and at the same time to eradicate all such activities so that the Government's development efforts towards prosperity can be enjoyed by all.~~

In view of this, this White Paper is issued.

Datuk Musa Hitam
Minister of Home Affairs
November 8, 1984

Background

THE Islamic resurgence is a current universal development which has influenced Muslim communities both in Muslim countries and in non-Muslim countries. The objective of this development is to return Islam to its golden age based on the Quran and the Hadith. The reactions to this development among the Muslim communities hinge on local political, legal, social, economic and cultural factors.

Malaysia is no exception to this trend. In this matter the Government has and will encourage positively through various means in line with Islam being the State religion of the Federation as contained in the Constitution. The Government policy now is to absorb Islamic values as a means to maintain the political, social, and economic harmony and stability towards guaranteeing national security.

Even though this is the Government policy and approach there are certain elements and groups which have taken the opportunity to exploit Islam and its

resurgence for their own ends. They want to set up a State which they claim as an "Islamic State," without considering the harmony and security of the nation. Their activities and their approaches have not only confused and caused splits among the Malay/Muslim community but have also caused the other communities in the country to be restless.

Several factors have led to the emergence of these elements. Among others, they are attracted by the approaches and the activities of the foreign Islamic movement, including militant movements, without taking into account the environment and the politics in those countries are far different from the situation in Malaysia. The absorption and the spread of this foreign influence without considering their suitability to local conditions have led to the development of threats to public order and national security.

Other than certain groups and individuals in the country some Malaysian students outside the country have also been influenced by these new ideas. When they return home some of them continue these activities which are in conflict with the interest of the country.

At the same time the Malayan Communist Party (CPM) had also for a long time been using the Islamic religion as a means to attract the Malay/Muslim community. Because of this the situation in Malaysia of late has given a golden opportunity to the CPM to confuse the Malay-Muslim community while at the same time polluting the purity of Islam. These activities have also undermined public order and national security. This is in line with the aspirations of the CPM to take over power by force and set up an Islamic State in Malaysia.

Aim

The aim of this paper is to expose the threat posed to public order and national security caused by the activities of groups and individuals who have exploited the religious issue for their own ends.

Threats from Deviant Religious Groups

The tide of Islamic resurgence has caused the Malay/Muslim community to deepen and widen their understanding of Islam. In this situation certain groups and individuals have taken the opportunity to project their false teachings for their own aims and interests.

The teachings and activities of these groups and individuals clearly showed that they had no aim to improve the practice of Islam in this country. On the other hand they use Islam to make material gains, to find short cuts to heaven and gain political power by intentionally misinterpreting the Islamic teachings.

Such activities have led to a number of people to deviate from the Islamic teachings. At the same time the activities of the groups which had used force not only caused confusion and misery to their followers but have also threatened other members of the public. Among the groups were:

(1) Rohanian Group

The Rohaniah group was founded in 1971 by Haji Abdul Talib bin Haji Ahmad alias Haji Abdul Mutalib Naim in Klang, Selangor. This teaching is based on a book title Mengenal Roh.

At the end of 1976 a number of well-known personalities and Government officials were influenced by this Rohaniah group. The group then planned to overthrow the Government by force to set up what is called an "Islamic State." In its manifesto, among other things, the group called for the abolition of the Rulers system.

The evil pact of this group was broken up in February 1978 after all the 11 top leaders were arrested under the Internal Security Act (ISA), 1960. Eleven automatic pistols, 74 rounds of ammunition, a hand grenade, 60 flags of the group, a draft manifesto of the struggle and military uniforms were also seized.

(2) Koperasi Angkatan Revolusi Islam Malaysia (KARIM)

KARIM was set up in 1974 by Mohd Ali bin Abdul Rani in Kuala Lumpur. In the early part of 1976 the leadership of KARIM was taken over by Kamaruddin bin Abdul Manar.

The total membership of KARIM in early 1980 comprised 19 people, including a former private of a commando unit of the army. The objective of KARIM was to overthrow the Government by force by 1983 and to set up an "Islamic Republic Government."

In January 1980 a total of 14 people, including five main leaders of KARIM, were arrested under the ISA. Six were ordered to be detained while eight came under Restrictive Orders. Two-hundred-and-eight-two rounds of assorted ammunition, one hand grenade and one army bayonet were seized.

(3) CRYPTO Group

CRYPTO was a teaching founded at the end of 1977 by Mokhtar bin Hassan. He used his skill in "black magic" to influence about 10 people from Penang, Selangor and the Federal Territory to completely believe in several teachings which were deviated from Islam.

Among other things, the CRYPTO teachings believe in:

- Mokhtar bin Hassan as the Imam Mahadi;
- Fasting as a form of torture;
- The Haj as an act of worshipping a piece of rock;
- The pillars of Islam to be abolished except for the zakat;

--Heaven is found on earth and that marriages are witnessed by the moon and the stars.

Mokhtar bin Hassan also planned a move to extend his influence among the army and the police and to take over power from the Malaysian Government and to replace it by what was called a "Theocratic Government."

According to Mokhtar bin Hassan the "Theocratic Government" was the Government of Jesus which would rule the whole world. He also claimed the word "theocracy" is obtained from a dictionary where the word means the "Rule by God." According to his claim they were already in the "next world." As such it was not impossible for the "Government" to be implemented. Mokhtar bin Hassan also stressed that he will lead the Government prior to the arrival of Jesus.

Among the preparations made by this group for the establishment of their "Government" was the making of their own flag, identity card, currency and uniform.

The threat from this group was clear and was overcome by the arrest of nine of its main leaders on the March 23 and 24, 1982 under the ISA.

(4) Haji Mohamed Kamaruddin Group

The teachings of Haji Mohamed Kamaruddin encouraged the followers to destroy several Hindu temples between 1978-79. The attempts by five of the followers to destroy the Merling Hindu temple in Kuala Kubu Baru, Selangor on August 19, 1978, caused the death of four of them and the injury of one.

(5) Mohd Nasir Ismail Group

By using "magic" Mohamed Nasir Ismail succeeded in influencing about 30 of his followers in Batu Pahat in Johore, and Pekan and Felda Temengau in Pahang to follow his teachings which were deviated from Islam. Among the beliefs of this group was that Mohamed Nasir Ismail was the "Imam Mahadi" who was appointed as the representative of the "Army of God on Earth." Almost half of his followers pledged loyalty to carry out without question whatever he instructed them to do. This included the preparations such as collecting swords and parangs and also the all-white uniform.

On October 16, 1980, 14 of his followers who believed that they were invincible in any armed conflicts with kafir had followed Mohamed Nasir Ismail to attack the district police headquarters in Batu Pahat. Though they were stopped, the incident caused 17 police officers and civilians to be injured, while eight of the attackers were killed and six injured. The remnants of the Mohd Nasir followers were detained under the ISA.

(6) Tentera Sabilullah/Pertubuhan Angkatan Sabilullah (P.A.S.)

The Tentera Sabilullah was set up in 1966 following the ban on the Persatuan Melayu Semenanjung (Pemas), on January 21, 1965. Originally they were a

communal group. But in 1967 following the racial clashes arising from the hartal by traders in Penang, the Tentera Sabilullah planned to burn mosques and surau in the Kubang Pasu district, Pekan Kubur Panjang and Pekan Tanah Merah, Kedah. Their aim was to put the blame of this incidents on the non-Muslims so as to cause racial clashes. The plan failed when 15 of the members of the Tentera Sabilullah were arrested. Two-hundred-and-eight-one people gave themselves up to the authorities.

Tentera Sabilullah became active again in 1972 under the leadership of Isa bin Hussein alias Bong Isa. Its influence began to spread to several places in such areas as Kota Setar, Jitra, Gurun, Julim, Baling, Sungai Pentani in Kedah and also Kangar in Perlis.

The main aim of this group was to establish what it call an "Islamic State." With the existence of Islamic elements in the struggle of the Tentera Sabilullah, many members of the Parti Islam SeMalaysia (Pas) were attracted and become members of the group.

However, cracks within the Tentera Sabilullah appeared after Pas agreed to the formation of the coalition Government in 1973. This took place because several radical members in the group were dissatisfied with Pas joining the coalition. On October 30, 1978 the radical elements formed another group which they called the Pertubuhan Angkatan Sabilullah (P.A.S.). The aims of P.A.S. were similar to those of Tentera Sabilullah, that was to create what the group called an "Islamic Government" through the use of force. P.A.S. members at that time totalled about 400.

P.A.S. which was directed in the background by personalities within Kedah Pas exploited the padi subsidy problem by instigating farmers, resulting in a big demonstration in front of Wisma Negeri, Alor Star, on January 23, 1980. Fourteen members of P.A.S. and three Pas members who were responsible for the planning of the demonstration were detained by the Government. The three Pas members involved were Othman bin Haji Mohd Marzuki, Sollahuddin Bin Mansor and Halim bin Arshad.

Based on the above analysis, it is clear that the activities of the groups had caused deviations, confusion, misery and blood shed not only among their followers but also the public. The emergence of groups such as these, of not contained, can cause disturbances and chaos in the country.

Threats from Groups Using the Islamic Religion

They know that those who could issue the fatwa were the kampung religious teachers who were revered and respected in their respective villages, and so they invited all the religious teachers to take part in politics mainly to promote Pas' interest."

Subsequently, another member of the "Dewan Ulamak," Haji Omar bin Daud made the following disclosure:

"Three days after the meeting of the Dewan Ulamak, I started to disseminate the various hukum passed by the Dewan to the people of Kg Kubang Kua, Pasir Mas, Kelantan. This was done in a madrasah, where about 40 people were gathered. In the meeting I announced that:

"If a husband joins the Alliance and the wife is a Pas member, their marriage is automatically annulled and their children are illegitimate.

"If a member of the Alliance slaughters a cow or some other animal, Pas members cannot eat the meat as members of the Alliance are kafir."

Haji Omar bin Daud then confessed:

"I know and believe that the hukum I made and touched on in the religious issues mentioned above were twisted and were untrue."

Haji Yaakob bin Ishak also made the following confession:

"After Haji Omar bin Daud was arrested. I stopped issuing the fatwa on kafir-mengkafir to my pupils and to villagers, because I too realise that the fatwa was false, not only from the point of view of the religion but also was against State laws."

The issuing of fatwa on mengkafir, however, became almost non-existent after 10 people who were involved were arrested under the ISA in 1963 and 1964. It declined further after Pas retained its power in Kelantan from 1964 to 1969. The activities to disseminate the fatwa on mengkafir died down after the May 13 incident in 1969, after the formation of the coalition Government with Pas in early 1973 and after Pas became a member of the Barisan Nasional on June 1, 1974. This situation continued until Pas left the Barisan Nasional in December 1977.

In the 1974 election Pas stood as a member of the Barisan Nasional and did not mengkafir anyone at all. This clearly shows that the fatwa that were formulated and disseminated by Pas ulamak were based on purely political motives.

However, the fatwa on mengkafir was raised once more in Terengganu by Pas members during the Kuala Besut by election for the Terengganu State Assembly in July 1979.

In November 1979, Haji Mustaffa bin Haji Abu Bakar issued the following fatwa on mengkafir in Kg Keruak, Ulu Besut, Terengganu:

--Performing the prayers in a congregation led by a Barisan Nasional man is forbidden;

--Meat from animals slaughtered by Barisan Nasional people cannot be eaten;

--Marriages solemnised by a Government official appointed to perform the ceremony are illegal. Should the couples involved consummate their marriages they are committing adultery and should they have children these children are illegitimates.

The fatwa of Haji Mustapha bin Haji Abu Bakar was accepted by the members and supporters of Pas and lead to the following developments:

--The simultaneous performance of the obligatory maghrib and isyak prayers followed by the performance of the commanded tarawih prayers led by two imam--an official imam and a Pas imam. This took place during the fasting month.

--The performance of two obligatory Friday congregational prayers in the same mosque. In this case Pas members and supporters perform their prayers led by their own imam after the rest of the people in the mosque had performed their prayers led by the official imam.

--Performance of separate Friday prayers in "Pas clubs" not recognised by the religious authorities.

--Couples who have been married by the kadi had to go through another marriage ceremony.

--Separate graveyards for Pas people.

Even though the Council of Rulers' Permanent Committee on Religion had only July 4, 1963 issued a circular advising Muslims "against issuing hasty fatwa charging another Muslim kafir," the mengkafir activities continued to be carried out by Pas.

Boycotting Activities

Following this, activities to boycott other Muslims were carried out by Pas in Terengganu, Kelantan and Kedah until some refused to pay their fitrah (religious tithes) to amil (collectors) appointed by the ruling monarch. They also refused to perform congregational prayers led by the official imam. This continued until the members and supporters of Pas use separate premises from the mosques and surau set up for them to perform the Friday obligatory prayers.

Examples of this boycotts are:

(1) Zakat Fitrah

On August 15, 1979 supporters and members of Pas distributed in areas in Besut, Kuala Terengganu and Kemaman in Terengganu, letters by Haji Mohd Razali bin Haji Ahmad protesting against the payment of zakat to amil appointed by the ruling monarch.

On August 19, 1979, Omar bin Khalid made an announcement at a surau in Kg Bukit Mali, Pasir Akar, Besut in Terengganu, appealing to those present to pay their fitrah to amil not appointed by the ruling monarch. Following that announcement about 2,000 people from nine villages in Besut district did not pay their zakat-fitrah to amil appointed by the ruling monarch.

(2) Performances of Maghrib, Isyak and Tarawih Prayers Behind Two Imam

On June 4, 1982 and throughout the month of Ramadan in that year about 50-60 supporters and members of Pas in Kg Gong Pasir, Kerandang, Besut in Terengganu intentionally performed their obligatory maghrib, isyak prayers and the commended tarawih prayers led by their own imam even though at that time there was another congregation for the prayers which was led by the official imam.

(3) Performance of Two Friday Prayers in One Mosque

On May 7, 1982, at a the mosque in Kg Gong Pasir, Kerandang, Besut in Terengganu, about 60 local people, consisting of members and supporters of Pas, performed their obligatory Friday prayers led by an imam not appointed by the ruling monarch immediately after about 60 other local people had completed performing their prayers led by the official imam.

(4) Performing the Friday Prayers in a Separate Premise Not Recognised by the Council on Islamic Affairs

Since August 13, 1982, members and supporters of Pas performed their Friday obligatory prayers separately in "Pas clubs," that is in premises not recognised by the ruling monarch. Initially, the activities were conducted in six "Pas clubs" in Besut and four in Kuala Terengganu. These activities increased after subsequent weeks until 23 separate prayers were conducted in Besut, seven in Kuala Terengganu and one in Dungun involving about 5,000 people.

(5) Undergoing Double Marriage Ceremonies

A couple from Kg Gong Pasir, Kerandang, Besut in Terengganu whose marriage was solemnized on November 14, 1979 by an official, Mat alias Zakari bin Latiff, had to go through another ceremony on December 8, 1979 performed by Stinat alias Muhammad bin Jusoh. The second ceremony was conducted without the presence of close relatives of the woman and without the required witnesses.

On March 9, 1980, Stinat alias Muhammad bin Jusoh once more performed another marriage ceremony on a couple from Kg Gong Pasir, Kerandang, Besut in Terengganu who had already gone through the rites performed by an official, Mat alias Zakaria bin Latiff. The ceremony performed by Stinat alias Muhammad bin Jusoh was also without the presence of the woman's close relatives and without the required witnesses.

On May 10, 1980, a couple from Kg Amir, Kg Raja, Besut in Terengganu, were married in a ceremony performed by a certified official, Abdul Latif bin Mohammad. The couple had to go through another ceremony performed by Haji Husin bin Mat on May 11, 1980.

On August 13, 1981 a couple from Kg Bukit Payong, Ulu Besut in Terengganu, whose marriage was performed by official Wan Abdullah bin Wan Ahmad, had to undergo another ceremony on the same night.

(6) Funeral Rites

On October 7, 1981, a conflict arose while the body of a woman was being prepared for burial at Kg Lubok Hawah, Jerteh in Terengganu when Abdullah bin Ismail hinted that the shrouds used by members and supporters of Umno had to be ritually cleansed first before being used. To avoid an untoward incident, members and supporters of Umno present, quickly returned to their homes.

On April 28, 1982, a man was buried by members and supporters of Pas in a grave not far from his house at Kg Gong Pak Mentosa, Tembilai, Besut in Terengganu. They refused to bury the body in the Muslim ceremony in the kampung as they considered the cemetery a jirat (graveyard for non-Muslims) for BN/Umno people who they claimed were kafir. Following that members and supporters of Pas were urged not to bury their dead in the cemetery together with the BN/Umno people who were considered kafir.

On August 11, 1984, there was a commotion over the performance of the funeral rites for a woman in Kampung Baru, Kelulut, Marang in Terengganu. This took place when a nephew of the deceased, Ibrahim bin Juson, refused to acknowledge the last wishes of his dead aunt till two funeral prayers were performed for the same dead person in two different places and the use of a coffin painted with the Pas symbol.

The incidents mentioned above took place due the activities of the supporters and members of Pas who continued to use and disseminate the mengkafir fatwa on Muslims outside the party. These activities were continued by them, especially in Terengganu and Kelantan, even though the Terengganu Government mufti had issued a circular on March 19, 1981 explaining that it was illegal to conduct a Friday congregational prayer in a separate mosque in a village, where there was already a mosque approved by the Waliul Amri. The Kelantan Council for Islam and Malay Customs had also on April 19, 1981 issued a circular declaring that the fatwa that had been formulated and disseminated were "false and in conflict with the teachings of Islam, and at the same time posed a danger to the Islamic faith and the unity of Muslims."

Instigating Activities

These activities and incidents are still prevalent and propaganda urging the local people to oppose the Government which had been branded as a kafir Government are still being disseminated. This was caused enmity to develop among groups and individual in certain areas until there were those who were willing to take action without caring for the consequences.

Examples of these incidents are as follows:

In May 1981, Stinat alias Muhammad bin Jusoh who had convened an illegal assembly in Kg Kluang, Besut in Terengganu, instigated about 2,000 of his supporters present by yelling sabil (holy war) to oppose a team of policemen who was trying to break up the assembly.

In another incident Stinat alias Muhammad bin Jusoh had also appeal to a group of local Pas members to make swords to face any eventuality of an armed conflict with people from Umno and the Government.

Meanwhile, at Kg Tok Dor Dalam, Besut in Terengganu, Jusoh bin Besar alias Jusoh Juluk had instigated Pas members and supporters from socialising with Umno members and supporters. He also prevented Pas members and supporters from performing their prayers in surau recognised by the Government and also prevented the Kampung people from receiving such aids as surau equipments from the Government.

Fatwa on mengkafir forms the main thrust of the propaganda at ceramahs held by Pas. Among those who were very active in holding these sessions were Buniyamin bin Yaakub (committee member of Central Pas Youth, leader of the Lujnah Dakwah and Penerangan Dewan Pemuda Pas Pusat and deputy chairman of the Kelantan Pas information committee), Abu Bakar alias Zaid bin Chik (State Assemblyman for Ferte, Besut, Terengganu) and Mohamad bin Sabu (secretary of Pas Central Youth Forum). Apart from them, there were several individuals like Ghazali bin Hasbullah (religious teacher from the Al-Atiq Islamic Community) who exploited the fatwa on mengkafir.

With all deliberateness, these people used the fatwa as a vehicle to subvert the Malay/Muslim community with the intention to separate the Malay/Muslim Pas members from the non-members.

Among the popular accusations hurled by them are:

On October 21, 1980, Buniyamin bin Yaakub, in his ceramah at Kampung Paloh, Tanah Merah in Kelantan, had accused that "Government imam today are manafik (hypocrites)."

On April 21, 1981, Buniyamin bin Yaakub, also at a Pas political ceramah at Kampung Bubok, Air Hitam, Jitra in Kedah, had accused that Umno members are immersed in syirik (idolatry) and sin because they do not struggle for Islam. He instigated Pas members not to pray for the souls of Umno members who are dead before the burial ceremony. He termed dead Umno members as animal carcasses, just like the kafir. He also ruled that a wife will automatically be divorced if she does not fight for Islam through Pas.

On December 30, 1981, Abu Bakar alias Zaid bin Chik in a Pas ceramah at a house in Kampung Bukit Mentok, Kemaman in Terengganu, had alleged that the policies of the Sarisan Nasional Government were the policies of kafir.

On February 20, 1982, Abu Bakar alias Zaid bin Chik at a Pas ceramah in surau Haji Mat Rashid bin Chik, Kampung Merang, Batu Rakit, Kuala Terengganu, had termed those who support and voted for the Barisan Nasional as people who belittle the religion of Allah.

On August 23, 1983, Ghazali bin Hasbullah in a ceramah titled "The etiquette of going to town" that he gave at Sungai Besi, Kuala Lumpur, had criticised ulamak who stay in towns, alleging that they were not ulamak but actually ular dala n semak (snakes in the bushes), who were intent on twisting the laws of God, that is to make right what is forbidden and to forbid what is allowed.

On October 13, 1983, Mohamad bin Sabu in his Pas lecture at madrasah Pokok Binjai, Merbok, Sungai Petani in Kedah, had accused that the assimilation of Islamic values into the Government administration that was being carried out was false and that it was only a form of lies to put wool over the people's eyes.

On October 27, 1983, Mohamad bin Sabu at a meeting of the Dewan Pemuda Pas Kubang Pasu area, Kedah, held in a house at Batu 11-1/2, Tanjung Pauh, Jitra in Kedah, among other things, alleged that Pas could not look up to Umno administration that he termed was not based on Islam and called on those present to get up and pursue jihad (holy war).

On December 11, 1983, Mohamad bin Sabu as the main speaker at a Pas ceramah held at the Permatang Saga surau, Pinang Tunggal, Kepala Batas in Penang, had alleged that the Islamic resurgence in Lebanon, Iran and Afghanistan had caused several countries, including Malaysia, to feel afraid. Mohamad bin Sabu had also alleged that in order to contain this resurgence in Malaysia, the Government had set up the International Islamic Bank and the Islamic University. These institutions were called masks that were used as traps to incapacitate the true fighters of Islam.

On February 7, 1984, Mohamad bin Sabu in a Pas ceramah in a house at Kampung Tengah, Mukim Jeneri, Sik in Kedah, had alleged that the Government intended to destroy the pondok system of learning that it felt was the forts of Pas. He alleged that this move was akin to the reign of the toghut (tyrannical) Government.

On March 9, 1984, Ghazali bin Husbullah in his ceramah at madrasah Kampung Melayu, Rapat Jaya, Ipoh in Perak, had alleged that the Government was responsible for the fall of Islam, was afraid of Islamic ceramahs, and did not allow lectures on Islam.

On April 7, 1984, Ghazali bin Husbullah in a ceramah at the army camp Tok Jalai madrasah, Kepala Batas in Penang, which was also attended by soldiers, had threatened kadis and muftis that they had followed political laws and not God's laws. He then also alleged that the soldiers presented were non-Muslim soldiers, that they were soldiers of toghut of the toghut army and kafir soldiers.

On April 26, 1984, Mohamad bin Sabu in his ceramah in madrasah Haji Yaakub, Kampung Teluk Kandis, Kota Baru in Kerlantan, had alleged that Malaysia was ruled by Barisan Nasional based on kafir governing policies and that Umno's struggle was not blessed by Prophet Muhammad. He also said that to oppose Umno was jihad because they (Umno) were the enemies of God.

Early May 1984, Ghazali bin Husbullah in his ceramah at Kampung Kepala Batas, Bukit Pinang, Kepala Batas, suggested that his followers destroy their TV sets and that if they were opposed, they should fight the opposers even if it meant beheading the heads of their own fathers and mothers. Ghazali bin Abdullah alleged that such action was not sinful. He also stressed that those who do not pray and do not repent will be beheaded by him and his followers.

On July 7, 1984, Buniyamin bin Yaakub in a Pas ceramah at Kampung Pecah Rotan, Batu Rakit, Kuala Terengganu, had instigated Pas members and supporters not to pay land tolls/duties to the Government.

On July 11 1984, Ghazali bin Husbullah at a dinner in a Pass supporter's house at Kampung Raban, Lennggong, Perak, had said this group could attack the police station if assisted by the kampung people.

Slander, instigation and provocation as those above were also spread and inserted in a subtle way in general ceramahs, forums, discussions, religious meetings such as Prophet Muhammad's birthday, lectures and religious talks.

Those instigations were also taped on cassette tapes and printed as magazines and bulletins and distributed widely among Muslims all over the country. For example, during September 1983, Rahmat bin Ibrahim (head of Institut Ikhwan) had published and distributed bulletins called khutbah for reading during Hari Raya Haji in the district of Pasir Puteh, Kelantan, Khutbah was drawn up in such a subtle way, couched under religious exhortations but clearly motivated to implant an urge among the people to topple the Government.

From the above examples, it was clear from their actions that they were not only belittling the policies and development programmes of the Government and the integrity of Islamic leaders in the Government, but also was a detail programme what could arouse hatred and anger among Muslims towards the Government, while igniting enmity, fights and feuds among the Muslims.

The Spread of Nasty Incidents

Of late, incidents that erupted as a result of these instigations, exhortations and provocations as mentioned above had spread to several States in the peninsula.

The examples are as follows:

Between June 3 and July 22, 1983, between 30 to 40 Pas members and supporters had on three occasions staged a walk-out from the Titi Selangor mosque, Batu 4, Jalan Sanglang, Kodiang in Kedah as soon as the obligatory Friday prayers were started. On other Fridays, this group had taken over the role of imam in the same mosque. On three other occasions, this group had boycotted obligatory Friday prayer at the mosque. They acted thus to protest against the election of Haji Zakaria Ariffin as official imam because he supported Umno.

On June 15, 1983, seven Pas members had walked out of the Kampung Pasir mosque, Merbok in Kedah while the others were in the middle of the obligatory Friday prayers in the same mosque which was led by an assistant imam who was also the Umno information chief of the kampung.

On September 23, 1983, in conjunction with a Pas lecture in Muar, Johore, Yahya bin Othman (Pas supreme council member) not only had led a separate obligatory Friday prayer but also was found to be brandishing a sword while delivering his sermon.

At the end of 1983, Pas members and supporters were reluctant to perform prayers led by imam Haji Ramli Awang, the official imam at the Mukim Kampung Binjai Government mosque, Sering, Kemumin in Kelantan, because Haji Ramli was alleged to have campaigned for a Hanim candidate in the Kemumin by-election in August and September 1983.

On March 25, 1984, an incident occurred at the Guar Cempedak mosque, Kuala Ketil in Kedah, where several Pas members, on seeing that Haji Wahab Mohamad Amin, an Umno member, was leading obligatory Friday prayers, immediately performed separate zuhur prayers at the same time in the mosque.

On April 13, 1984, a quarrel started between Umno and Pas members in the Kampung Sungai Peria mandrasah, Kuala Krai in Kelantan, because of a struggle to perform the task of official imam for obligatory Friday prayers. The incident occurred when Ismail bin Awang, the kampung's deputy head, being the young assistant imam elected by the ruling monarch, had wanted to act as official imam because the head imam was absent. Four Pas supporters--Taib Awang, Mohd Manafiah Mat, Jusoh Jaafar and Mamat Ibrahim--had stepped forward and obstructed Ismail Awang from being imam. They also commented that Ismail Awang had not qualified to be imam because his knowledge of Islam was inadequate.

On July 20 and 27, 1984, about 50 Pas members and supporters had conducted Friday prayers separately at the Pas surau at Kampung Sungai Siputeh, Sungai Bayur, Ulu Selama in Perak. The separate prayers was led by Mohd Wazi Che Ngah while the bilal was Majid Mohd Yusof. Neither were appointed by the ruling monarch.

Religious Exploitation by the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM)

Communism does not accept the existence of God and holds that religion was created by Man as an opium for the masses. Even though Communism does not accept God, it is always searching for an opportunity and is willing to use religion to achieve its own ends. Based on this belief and in its efforts to spread their "faith", the Malay-Muslim community, in particular, has become a target of Communist deception as had happened and was being done by the CPM which was outlawed by the Government since 1964.

CPM exploits religious sentiment in Malaysia through two puppet organisations--"Parti Persuadaraan Islam" (Islamic Solidarity Party or Paperi) and "Parti Kebangsaan Melayu Revolusioner Malaya" (the National Malay Revolutionary Party or PKRM). The CPM also spread instigations through what it terms as "Suara Demokratik Malaya" (The Voice of Democratic Malaya or SDM), the secret radio service broadcast by CPM.

Islamic Solidarity Party (Paperi)--CPM's Dirty Tactics

Since its inception in 1965, Paperi had been used by CPM to expand its influence among the Malay community by exploiting religious sentiments through its claim that communism was not opposed to Islam. At the same time Paperi had accepted Pas' fatwa and "arguments" by supporting claims that the

Government of "Malaya" was not Islamic. To further reduce the resistance of the Malays, CPM went further to distort verses from the Quran and Hadith.

In its document dated December 29, 1982 titled "Unite in the steps of the prophet to fight injustice and to protect the people's interests," which was the salutary message of its central committee, Paperi among other things urged Muslims to launch a struggle "to oppose the Government and to support CPM's armed struggle for justice, for the people and for full independence of the homeland."

National Malay Revolutionary Party (PKRM)--Another CPM Tactic

CPM's subversion was increased with the setting up of what was called the PKRM on May 24, 1981 with the aim to unite the socialists, communists, nationalists and religion.

The platforms for the struggle include the exploitation of religious issues to instigate Malays/Muslims by twisting the Quran and Hadith. This was clear in its leaflet titled "Islam and the Quran" which was published on November 1981. Among other things, it contains accusations against the Government, which purportedly:

- suppressed the groups which were truly carrying out Islamic missionary works;

- collected zakat and fitrah by force from Muslims and the money was allegedly kept in banks or invested for personal benefits;

- the national administration was opposed to Islamic teachings and the policies of the Barisan Nasional Government was against the teaching of Islam;

- the missionary work done by the Government only praised the people in power while the true concepts of the Quran and Hadith were twisted.

The CPM tactics and instigations clearly reflected their willingness to use religious issues for the ends of Communism even though in their true colours Communists do not believe in God.

In line with its aim, the CPM also expanded its subversive net by illegal broadcasts beamed by the so-called "Revolutionary Voice of Malaya" (RVM) which was later known as the "Voice of Democratic Malaya" (VDM), just to try to influence the Malay/Muslim community to convert to the CPM cause. Lately, VDM had also included nasyid programmes in its broadcasts.

Since 1981 CPM had also exploited the mengkafir issue raised by Pas. The CPM alleged that it was "a champion party that fights for Islam to rectify and champion the rights of Muslims in the fields of politics, economy, education, missionary work and so on."

CPM--Fishing in Troubled Waters

The CPM also tried to gather support by saying that its struggle contains the same attributes or interests with other groups in the country. To demonstrate this similarity, the PKMM manifesto that was produced on May 1, 1984 had said that one of its current programmes was:

"To expand patriotism among Muslims to oppose suppression and to fight for justice, to oppose the ruling power's reactionary acts that uses religion to remain in power, and to assist madrasah, surau and mosques."

The CPM acknowledged that the emergence of extremist groups and elements that exploits religious sentiments as a development that benefits their fight. To influence these extremist groups and elements to support their cause, the CPM pretended to support the resurgence of Islam. That is why the PKMM manifesto stated that "in the previous years, there was an important new development, that is the resurgence of Muslims and the Islamic movement all over the world, including Malaysia." This approach was in line with the CPM's policy that adapts and modifies its activities with the emerging situation and the changing conditions in society.

It was a CPM tactic to exploit the above mentioned militant ideology of the extremist groups and elements to elevate the political competitiveness among the Malay/Muslim community. The CPM used the tactic just to force a crack in society and ultimately to drive a section of the extremist groups and elements to participate actively as a component in the united communist front. Through this process, the CPM hopes to expand the united communist front among the Malay/Muslim community as a form of support to their armed struggle.

From the above evidence, it was irrefutable that the banned CPM had exploited religion the way Pas had done. With this regard, the disunity among the Malay-Muslim community as a result of the instigation activities of Pas leaders, not only offered an opportunity to CPM but actually assisted the CPM in its struggle.

Conclusion

From the above analysis, it is clear that our nation had been threatened by elements and groups that had maliciously twisted and misinterpreted the teachings of Islam for their own purpose and interests, the interest of their groups and their political ends. Their activities had caused confusion and hatred, anger and enmity among the Malay/Muslim community. This situation began to undermine public order and national security. The CPM had grabbed the opportunity to exploit the situation to weaken the people's resilience in their opposition to the Communist threat and influence. It should be remembered here that the Islamic religion and the unity of the Malay/Muslim community had so far been the main defence and the stoutest bulwark against communist influence and menace. This defence and bulwark should not be eroded.

What need to be stressed is that the Government will continue to assimilate Islamic values, stage by stage in developing society and the nation. All the

approaches and the efforts is in line with the environment, the needs and the capabilities of the Malaysian society. Unfortunately the absorption of Islamic principles carried out by the Government has been denied and discounted, even belittled by the irresponsible elements with the intention to confuse the people for their own political aims and interests.

The subversion by the same elements and groups within and without the country had also created a bad image to other nations; it was as if Muslims in Malaysia were the minority that were suppressed while in reality the Government was doing everything it could to carry out its programmes to propagate the Islamic message. Therefore, it is the duty and responsibility of the Government that was elected by a big majority by the people to take a stern step based on the nation's law in order to protect national unity, the purity and integrity of Islam, public order and national security.

Minister of Home Affairs

Kuala Lumpur

November 8, 1984

CSO: 4200/286

COMMUNISTS USE VIDEO TAPES FOR PROPAGANDA

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 11 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] KUCHING, Sat.--The Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) is using video tapes, which feature some of their members praying, to influence the people, particularly Malays.

The tapes also showed communists celebrating Hari Raya Puasa, while other parts highlight a number of cultural dances.

Military intelligence reports reveal that those responsible for the tapes were members of the CPM's 10th Regiment, believed to be based along the Malaysia-Thai border.

Deputy Defence Minister Abang Abu Bakar Mustapha said he had seen one of the tapes.

He said the communists were trying to project an image that they were a pious group and that their religious as well as cultural practices were similar to those of Malays.

"They know very well that by gaining the support of the Malays, they will be able to achieve their aim of toppling our democratic system of Government."

Vigilance

Abang Abu Bakar said the discovery of the tapes, made after Hari Raya, showed that all communists would try all means to win over the people.

He said the picture-quality of the tapes was poor. One runs for about three hours, a great part of which is taken up by dances believed to be the Ramvong, a favourite among Thais.

The authorities believe the communists have been travelling from village to village showing the tape.

Abang Abu Bakar warned that the communist threat was still real, although the authorities had thwarted their attempts to influence the people.

The people, on their part, must always be vigilant if they wished to continue enjoying peace and prosperity, he said.

Abang Abu Bakar reminded residents along the common border that they were the communists' prime target.

"They may disguise themselves as missionaries to gain the confidence of Muslims."

He said the most effective weapon against the communist threat was Muslim unity.

CSO: 4200/286

SARAWAK COMMUNISTS PERSIST

Kuala Belait THE BORNEO BULLETIN in English 17 Nov 84 pp 1, 2

[Text]

KUCHING — Suddenly, Sarawak's communist terrorist remnants are back in the headlines.

Bands of Reds are reported to have tried recruiting villagers in Belaga and Lundu — and security forces have claimed a major success with the capture of one terrorist recently (plus the surrender of three others earlier in the year).

The forces are also keeping a lookout in East Malaysia for communist propaganda video tapes which have appeared in Peninsular Malaysian villages.

Rajang Security Command (RASCOM) chief executive officer Mr Paul Chiong Ung Yew said the communists' Belaga move was made by a band of six to eight armed terrorists who approached a Punan settlement in the area.

He said the group assembled the villagers for a talk on communism on two occasions, but both times they were sent away by the villagers.

Deputy Defence Minister Datuk Abang Abu Bakar Mustapha described the attempt as unsuccessful and a "desperate" move.

He appealed to other remote settlements to immediately report any similar approach.

Communists are believed to have also contacted villagers in the

Lundu area but were again unsuccessful.

Both police and Datuk Abang Abu Bakar declined to comment on the incident, which is believed to have happened several months ago.

The surrender of three terrorists and capture of a fourth all came in the RASCOM area (which covers large parts of the Third, Sixth and Seventh Division).

Datuk Abang Abu Bakar said all were members of the North Kalimantan Communist Party, which is still believed to have another 72 members hiding in the area and 22 more in other parts of First Division jungles.

He declined to give details of the successes for "operational reasons" but described them as a "big breakthrough".

There were no communists captured last year though two were killed by security forces.

The deputy defence minister said the propaganda tapes had been made by the outlawed Communist Party of Malaysia (CPM), which is believed to have about 200 supporters in Peninsular Malaysia, in a bid to influence Malays. There is no sign of them so far in East Malaysia.

They show pictures of members in prayer,

celebrating Hari Raya Puasa and performing cultural dances.

The tapes were discovered soon after Hari Raya in July this year.

He said picture quality was rather poor and the tapes run for about three hours, much of them taken up by dances.

Military intelligence believes the CPM's 10th Regiment, thought to be based along the Malaysian-Thai border made the videos which have been distributed in Kelantan, Kedah and Perak.

Datuk Abang said communists were trying to project an image that they were a pious group and that their religious and cultural practices were similar to the Malays.

Apart from reports in June of communities attempting to recruit Indonesian labourers in Sarawak, there has been little apparent activity this year from the communist remnants in Sarawak's jungles, but they continue to defy the government, as they have for more than 30 years.

The last big push by security forces came in April last year with the Operation Jalan Aman during which parts of the RASCOM area were put under 24-hour curfew.

That unsuccessful operation was marred by the tragic death of 11 soldiers who killed each other in crossfire.

Datuk Abang Abu Bakar said pressure on terrorists would increase again in the new year. The government has also warned of communists exploiting an upsurge of religious extremist groups in Malaysia.

In Kota Kinabalu, Acting Inspector-General of Police Tan Sri Mohamed Amin Osman said the CPM was backing religious extremist groups.

Speaking at the opening of a senior police officers' conference last week, he said the group saw the surge of Islamic extremism as a good chance of gathering support by pretending to back the groups.

The link between religious extremism and communists was also spelled out in a government White Paper tabled in Parliament last Saturday.

The 30-page paper said the CPM saw it as a 'golden opportunity'.

It also accused the Peninsular Malaysian Islamic party, PAS, of activities that had assisted the communists' struggle.

The paper said the CPM had long been using Islam to try to attract supporters to its cause.

MAHATHIR: ALL MUST MASTER BAHASA MALAYSIA

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] KUALA TERENGGANU, Sun.--Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohammad wants all parties involved in education in the country to make committed efforts to master Bahasa Malaysia.

Bahasa Malaysia had proven to be not only an instrument of unity but also an effective language in administration, trade, education and other fields.

The National Language had become an influential tongue in this region, he added when opening the national-level Bahasa Malaysia Elocution Competition for all National Type Primary Schools here tonight.

He pointed out that the number of people in the country fluent in Bahasa Malaysia had increased day by day and at present children of all communities were proficient in Bahasa Malaysia.

The use of Bahasa Malaysia had been extended to the technical, legal and commercial sectors.

Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir said National Type Primary Schools were part of the Malaysian education system and their existence proved that the nation accepted the fact of its people being of various communities and that it accommodated their different mother tongues.

"Nevertheless the National Language has a special place and National Type Schools must give priority to it," he added.

CSO: 4200/286

SUCCESSFUL ANTI-COMMUNIST MEASURES DESCRIBED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Nov 84 p 11

[Article by Rohana Musaffa]

[Text] ALOR STAR, Sun.--Booby traps--a telling sign of Communist presence--no longer explode and main the breadwinners of about 25,000 families along the Thai-Malaysian border in Kedah who go into the jungle to harvest rattan.

This is because, for many of them rattan harvesting has become a thing of the past after rubber and oil palm estates were developed and industries set up in their area.

The Kedah Regional Development Authority (Keda), since two years ago, started grouping families into collective villages equipped with basic facilities under the "Border area security and development Plan" (Kesban).

Productivity of the villages not only improved, but Communist activities in the border areas in Kedah also declined.

Keda's evaluation and coordinating division manager Dr Wan Azmi Ariffin said that to date, the authority had identified 12 villages for restructuring under Kesban.

These villages are considered "critical"--security-wise.

Amenities

Next January, more than 100 families will move into Kampung Ulu Legong in Baling, about 800 metres away from the jungle fringe, and each family will be provided with a \$10,000 house.

The \$2.6 million project will cover 12.3 hectares of land to be developed with the cooperation of the security forces.

Dr Wan Azmi said that since the start of the project, no Communist activities were detected in the area.

"Villagers in the area had long lived in fear of Communists but no longer now," he said.

The other villages involved in the Kesban project include Tanjung Pari and Naka.

Dr Wan Azmi said the Kesban project was being implemented with the cooperation OF Riada and Felcra because the areas developed were owned by the two agencies.

Keda has also implemented a "traditional village" programme involving 500,000 people outside the Muda Agricultural Development Authority (Mada) area.

Under the programme, new houses are built close to existing villages that are equipped with that basic amenities like electricity and pipe water.

About 1,500 villages under Keda will be involved in the programme.

Three traditional villages have been developed in the Berjaya Kuala Muda, Wang Tok Rendong Langkawi and Ulu Legong Baling kampungs.

In Kampung Berjaya Kuala Muda, 164 houses costing \$10,000 each have been built and the families--most of whom are labourers and landless--pay \$50 a month for 20 years to Keda for the houses.

An area of 40 hectares would be developed for the villagers to take part in collective farming on a commercial scale and the setting up of a cooperative to market their produce.

The village security and development committee chairman, Encik Ali Ismail said that prior to this, most of them made a living by selling jungle produce.

Communist harassment of the people stopped with they were relocated in the traditional villages, he said.

Dr Wan Azmi said that poverty among villagers in the rural and remote areas was due to an "economic leakage" to Penang and the larger towns.

At least \$10 million worth of rubber from Sik and Baling flowed out to Penang each month, he added.

Furthermore, development was concentrated only in Alor Star and coastal areas undertaken by Mada.

Supplement

Keda would not be able to curb the "economic leakage" totally but would take steps to have greater control over local resources.

Dr Wan Azmi said Keda's aim was to bring development to a traditional society by introducing commercial agriculture, trade and industry after tackling the security problem.

Among the measures was the setting up of a bamboo industry in a 20,000-hectare site to produce bamboo products.

He said the setting up of the industry would supplement the income of the villages. Seventy per cent of the 84,000 families living in the Keda area earn less than \$300 per month.

Dr Wan Azmi said the bamboo industry in Naka producing items like chicks, satay sticks and decorative products was doing well.

The industry was started with a capital of \$1 million and now has accumulated assets amounting to \$6 million and provides work for 34 people.

Cottage industries using rattan, negkuang and rubber wood would also be developed in selected villages, he added.

Keda, he said, would re-develop 12 towns in Sik, Naka, Kupang and Baling next year to balance development in Mada and Keda areas.

The Federal Government and the Asian Development Bank will finance the project which is expected to create 30 growth centres and 20 smaller towns.

Since 1981, nearly 26,000 families benefited from Keda's development projects and by the year 2000, the Keda area would be fully developed.

Under the Fifth Malaysia Plan, Keda is expected to implement 65 percent of its development projects.

CSO: 4200/287

PAS LABELED ANTI-RULER

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 24 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] BACHOK, Fri--Pas is training groups of its members to overthrow the Rulers by force, Kelantan Umno liaison chief Datuk Haji Mohamad Yacob has alleged.

He said a report on the matter and that the party was a threat to national security was presented by the Acting Inspector-General of Police, Tan Sri Mohamad Amin Osman, at the recent Conference of Rulers.

Datuk Haji Mohamad, who is also the Kelantan Menteri Besar, said members of the Pas "death squads" were armed.

"The party's move to carry out secret activities are in line with its mengkafir fatwats," he said.

The State Umno chief said this at the launching of the Bachok Umno Youth village adoption scheme at the Bakong Primary School near here yesterday afternoon.

Datuk Haji Mohamad said the report tabled by the Acting IGP also stated that Pas was a dangerous party and that its activities should be closely monitored.

He urged the people not to be swayed by Pas tactics and to be wary of the party's actions as the activities could threaten the security of the country and deviate the faith of the Muslims in the country.

On the development projects carried out in the area, Datuk Haji Mohamad urged the people to make full use of the facilities provided.

"The Government's main objective is to give equal opportunity for the people to experience the benefits that are brought about by the projects."

He regretted that some of the people in the area had boycotted one another because of their different political beliefs. "This attitude must be wiped out as the Government's effort to improve the living standards of the people and to change their future for the better will not be successful," he added.

COMMUNISTS FORM NEW MALAY WING

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 28 Nov 84 p 1

[Article by S. Jayakrishnan]

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Tues. — The Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) has formed a new wing — the National Malay Revolutionary Party of Malaya (NMRPM) — which uses deviationist Islamic teachings as a means to gain power in the country.

The objective of the NMRPM is to identify itself with groups propagating teachings that seem to champion the Islamic cause.

Deputy Home Affairs Minister Enik Radzi Tan Sri Sheikh Ahmad disclosed this today when he opened the 60th Conference of the Junior Police Officers' Association at the officers' mess in Bukit Aman here.

With the new wing, the CPM believes it can exploit religious sentiments being spread by extremists and fanatics in the country.

Enik Radzi said, "The CPM, through its new front, is making use of deviationist teachings spread by religious extremists to gain

power.

"These subversive elements have twisted the teachings of Islam to win sympathy.

"They have taken such steps realising that Islam and the unity of the Malays are intertwined and could provide the strongest bulwark against the subversive Communist influence."

As the CPM's aim was to topple the Government and win power, it supported the cause of groups which allegedly championed the Islamic cause.

Enik Radzi warned the police not to fall prey to these teachings which were in conflict with the teachings of Islam.

"Apart from serving the cause of the Communists, such teachings can only cause inner conflict and misguide the followers," he said.

The Deputy Minister said these extremists and fanatics hoped to topple the Government by violent means to establish an Islamic Republic or Islamic nation.

"They have come out with their own *fatwa* (rulings) which have only caused hatred and disunity among Muslims in the country and have threatened the nation's

stability.

"They have also interpreted the holy verses of the Quran to suit their own personal gain," he said.

The teachings of these religious fanatics had led to the proliferation of the "two-imam" issue, refusal to pay the *zakat* or *fisrah* (religious tithes) to those appointed by the Ruler, and the boycott of prayers.

"Such activities, which first began in Kuala Terengganu, Besut and Dungun, have now spread to Kedah, Perak and Malacca," Enik Radzi said.

The Deputy Minister said the Government was now inculcating, in stages, Islamic values into the administration to combat the growing problem. This was in line with Islam being the official religion, as enshrined in the constitution, he added.

He called on the police to support the Government's plans in this regard.

Enik Radzi said the move was not only to bring Islam to the forefront of the glory and influence it once enjoyed, but also to promote peace as well as social, political and economic stability for the nation's security.

VOMD CONDEMNS VIETNAMIZATION OF KAMPUCHEA

BK111701 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 10 Dec 84

[News commentary: "Bloody Vietnamization Is Being Carried Out Comprehensively in Kampuchea"]

[Summary] "The Hanoi ruling clique is perpetrating the most brutal and dark colonization in Kampuchea to achieve its expansionist ambitions of creating an Indochinese federation and subsequently dominating Southeast Asia. Many patriots and innocent people have been arbitrarily killed. The Kampuchean people, who had just begun to enjoy a new life, are once again subjected to misery under which their country is being colonized and families have disintegrated. They are also being subjected to unparalleled national calamity.

"Extensive emigration and forced intermarriage are two of the cruelest tricks of the Le Duan clique in carrying out its racial extinction policy. According to news reports last August, there are 150,000 Vietnamese immigrant families, consisting of about 500,000 to 600,000 persons, apart from 180,000 Vietnamese occupation troops in Kampuchea. The immigrants have settled in large cities such as Phnom Penh. They are also scattered around Tonle Sap Lake, known for its fertile land and abundant products, and in 12 regions along the Mekong River. As many as 300,000 Vietnamese immigrants are in Phnom Penh, and 20,000 residents are in Battambang. The Kampuchean-owned Parrot's Beak area has been completely occupied by Vietnamese settlers. The Vietnamese have not only occupied fertile lands and strategic places in Kampuchea but have also penetrated into villages and imposed restrictions on the population under their control.

"The supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces and the commander of the Thai Army, General Athit Kamlang-ek, last April disclosed that Vietnam is carrying out a policy of assimilation to conquer Kampuchea called '100 Against 15,' under which every 100 Kampuchean families must shelter 15 Vietnamese families. More than 1,000 Vietnamese families have been resettled in Kompong Chhnang alone. According to HANNOVERSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, a West German newspaper, as many as 300,000 Vietnamese enter Kampuchea annually. The mixed Kampuchean-Vietnamese village policy has been systematically carried out in every Kampuchean village and city. In Phnom Penh, every 12 to 15 families have been grouped in a small area half

of whose population is Vietnamese and half Kampuchean. Each half nominates an administrator. Basically, the Vietnamese dominate all powers because Kampuchean administrators are always imprisoned or tortured on charges of opposition to Vietnam.

"To hasten its emigration process, the Hanoi ruling clique and the Phnom Penh puppet regime have approved various laws and signed agreements on the resettlement of Vietnamese immigrants. Two documents issued by the Phnom Penh ruling clique in September and October last year try to popularize the so-called Kampuchean-Vietnamese cooperation and hasten the arrival of Vietnamese nationals. An agreement on the Kampuchean-Vietnamese border even implies that Vietnamese nationals are authorized to set up villages at their will along the border and are also authorized to earn a living across the border without any obstruction or disruption.

"The Hanoi ruling clique has directed the Phnom Penh puppet regime to provide Vietnamese immigrants with various rights and privileges. Only Vietnamese advisers are authorized to tackle offenses committed by the Vietnamese immigrants, while local Kampucheans are regarded as belonging to a low caste which can be arbitrarily chased out, enslaved, or killed. The Vietnamese ruling clique has reportedly forced the Phnom Penh regime to accord Kampuchean citizenship certificates to 500,000 Vietnamese immigrants, and it has forced the puppet regime to pass laws according to the Vietnamese immigrants' legal status and the right to cross the border, vote, work, buy property, and receive other privileges. All this has turned the Vietnamese immigrants into special citizens with dual citizenship enabling them to be dominant at will."

The Vietnamese authorities have forced the indigenous Kampuchean people to abandon their land and houses to accommodate Vietnamese residents. In Battambang, Siem Reap, and other places, Vietnamese troops have gone too far; they (re)plant mines on rivers and force Kampucheans to fish there. As many as 30 to 40 Kampucheans daily are killed as a result of the mines. The authorities require every Kampuchean family in several regions to give parts of their land to Vietnamese residents who settle down and help them build houses. Every village must receive 50 Vietnamese families.

"The Voice of Free Asia, a radio station in Thailand, has disclosed that Hanoi has issued a nonsensical decision under which every three Kampuchean families must support one Vietnamese family. Local inhabitants have been turned into slaves to support and serve the Vietnamese.

"To provide its immigrants with jobs, the Vietnamese authorities have even replaced a large number of staff workers in shops, markets, schools, and other professional bodies with Vietnamese and deployed its confidants in management sectors. This has led to unemployment for many Kampuchean personnel, doctors, teachers and professionals. Subsequently, they have been forced to flee the country. In the past, most Kampuchean refugees were peasants from northwestern areas. They fled the country due to famine and war. However, recently more unemployed professionals and workers from various regions had to leave their homes for political and economic reasons.

"The Vietnamese immigrants belong to complicated classes. They are peasants, fishermen, craftsmen, hawkers, merchants, and so on. Many of them are informants under cover of various jobs. To tighten its intelligence command, the Vietnamese authorities keep surveillance on Phnom Penh officials through its advisers and troops in Kampuchea. The Phnom Penh officials are required to attend political courses and are even sent to Hanoi for training in order to make them more obedient.

"Simultaneously with the large-scale immigration and dislocation, the Vietnamese authorities have passed various intermarriage laws luring and forcing Kampuchean women to marry Vietnamese troops. The women are promised they will be accorded the same rights as their husbands and exempted from doing hard jobs if they marry the Vietnamese. Children of these intermarriages will be given Vietnamization education from childhood to make them docile and obedient to Hanoi. It is very obvious that through immigration and intermarriage, the Vietnamese authorities are trying to change completely Kampuchea's demographics so that this country will become a country of Vietnamese immigrants and Khmer people with Vietnamese mentality. Consequently, this is paving the way for comprehensively controlling Kampuchea and is laying a foundation for eliminating the Khmer race and fully achieving the Vietnamization process. As many observers have correctly said, these Vietnamese steps are making way for Vietnam to swallow up Kampuchea when the Heng Samrin regime is no longer useful."

The Vietnamese aggressors are plundering Kampuchea's natural wealth and precious cultural objects. The Vietnamese authorities are forcing Kampuchean peasants to sell 40 percent of their rice production to the puppet regime and supply 24 percent of their production to the Vietnamese occupation army. The Vietnamese have taken over all rubber plantations. A large quantity of rubber is transported by Soviet ships from Kompong Som port. Big businesses in main cities have been monopolized by the Vietnamese. The Kampuchean people are allowed to engage only in small-scale businesses. In addition, the Vietnamese authorities are setting up a military base around the Angkor Temple.

"In addition to tightening its political and economic control, the Le Duan clique is carrying out comprehensively the Vietnamization program in the cultural, religious, and other fields. Civil servants at all levels in Phnom Penh are required to master and use Vietnamese. By regulation, those who do not master Vietnamese cannot hold senior positions. Vietnamese schools are increasingly being set up in Kampuchea. The Vietnamese overlords have even issued a directive prohibiting the civil servants in Phnom Penh from mastering English or French, reading foreign publications, and listening to foreign radio broadcasts. All city streets must be renamed with Soviet or Vietnamese names. The desperate Vietnamese aggressors are even interfering with and manipulating the religious activities of the Kampuchean people. Monks in temples are required to attend courses every 15 days. They are forcing the monks to disseminate the Vietnamese identity among the Kampuchean people. The number of monks in every temple in Phnom Penh is restricted to three to five. Only those over 55 years of age can become monks. Monks who wish to travel must obtain prior permission from

the Vietnamese authorities. Most of the money collected from religious activities must be sent to Hanoi for military expenditure. By all these details, we know that the Vietnamese expansionists are carrying out the Vietnamization policy in all fields--social, demographic, political, economic, cultural, and others--in Kampuchea."

More than 20 years ago, the South Vietnamese people made a tearful protest in a book entitled "Letter From the South" over bloody crimes committed by the American imperialists and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique. Today, the Vietnamese ruling clique replacing the American imperialists has adopted the most brutal and cruel imperialist and fascist actions such as [words indistinct] on Kampuchean soil, hurling fire-bombs, causing the birth of children of mixed parentage, and perpetrating arson, killings and plunder everywhere.

"The past tragedy in South Vietnam is repeated on Kampuchean soil. This is a sharp historical sin. The sins of the Le Duan clique can in no way be cleansed even by all the water of the Red River."

CSO: 4213/79

CRACKDOWN ON FILIPINO REFUGEES

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 24 Nov 84 p 11

[Text]

POLICE in Sabah have launched a crackdown on rising crime which they blame largely on Filipino refugees. This month they began registering more than 100,000 refugees who live mainly in Kota Kinabalu and the east coast timber towns of Sandakan, Tawau and Bompoma.

Many of the refugees fled the southern Philippines in the early 1970s at the height of fighting between the separatist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the government of President Ferdinand Marcos.

Sabah Police Commissioner Datuk Haji Mohammed Noor Khamis told reporters recently that the "foreigners," as officials call Filipino refugees and Indonesian illegal immigrants, treated the resource-rich state as a "lawless cowboy state."

"The crime rate has doubled since 1982 with 70 per cent of the crimes committed by the foreigners. Sabah was once a clean state. Now it is the opposite," he said.

Police said the registration of refugees, which will take about nine months to complete, would enable the authorities to identify and track down criminals.

The refugees must give police personal details, photographs and thumb prints before being given identification papers.

Politicians

Police said intensified street pa-

trols and identity checks on about 23,000 Filipinos and 5,000 Indonesians since Operation *Bersih* (clean-up) began on Nov. 1 had led to the arrest of more than 100 criminals and a significant drop in crime.

"In the state capital alone, house-breakings, robberies and other property crimes have dropped more than a third," a police officer said.

State officials said the refugees were a contentious political issue both domestically and as regards relations between Malaysia and the Philippines.

Malaysia gave refugee status to the Filipinos at a time when relations were badly strained over Manila's long-standing claim to Sabah.

Malaysia said the Filipinos were accepted for "humanitarian reasons" and denied Manila's charge that Sabah had been used as a staging post for the MNLF.

Officials said relations between the two countries had improved since President Marcos announced in 1977 that he would "take steps to eliminate the problem" of the Philippines claim to Sabah. But Manila has still not formally dropped its claim.

"Malaysia and the Philippines would like to let the refugee and the Sabah claim issues go into oblivion because they are embarrassing and hindering good relations," a Malaysian official said.

Construction industries

Government officials said they

were worried by a spate of violent crimes such as piracy, murder, robbery and rape.

The police are under pressure to be seen to be effective in curbing crime because politicians have highlighted the problem in the run-up to state elections in early 1986, the officials said.

A senior state Cabinet Minister warned members of Sabah's ruling multi-racial Berjaya Party last week that the Filipino refugees, who form one-tenth of the state's one million people, might seek political representation.

"We must make sure that our state does not fall into the hands of others. We must protect our rights," said Datuk Ayub Aman, Town and Country Planning Minister.

"Someday, I don't want to be a refugee myself just because my state is being run by others," he added.

Chief Minister Datuk Harris Salleh has defended the presence of the refugees, saying they provide much needed labour in the timber, agriculture and construction industries.

Some refugees view the crackdown as harassment.

"We were harassed by Filipino authorities and now the Sabah authorities. We are used to it but we hope when this is over and they catch their trouble makers they will not bother us again," said refugee Abdul Salip. — Reuter

OFFICIAL ASSAILS SUPERPOWERS

Penang THE STAR in English 13 Nov 84 p 6

[Text]

PORT DICKSON, Mon. — Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Datuk Khalil Yaakub criticised super powers today for their self-interest and narrow-mindedness in making security decisions involving Third World countries.

He said that the days when the future of smaller countries could be decided by the stroke of a pen in the capitals of developed countries were gone.

"We cannot be compelled by the dictates of overwhelming power and disposition," he said when opening a conference on stability, development and security in East and South East Asia.

"We will no longer unquestioningly support big power policies. A sound security relationship should

be based on mutual trust and confidence."

The three day conference is attended by 100 local and foreign participants comprising senior civil servants, academician and professionals.

Datuk Khalil urged intellectual leaders from South-East Asia to present their analysis for discussion, and wider dissemination.

"We must cease to be cowed by colonial images of ourselves or by powerful pre-definitions of our interest."

"The first priority in asserting our intellectual worth is re-examining conventional wisdom."

"All too often international security is seen as a problem of global balance of power, military hard-

ware or alignments between nations."

"All too often security is portrayed as an immediate threat — internal or external," he said.

Datuk Khalil said that a more permanent and lasting security should be founded upon social well-being of people in a fair and just international system.

He added that this aspect was seldom discussed by Western scholars and analysts.

"As such, smaller nations have a right to be suspicious when big powers who express concern for our security fail to translate that concern in direct relationship — in terms of trade and investment, transfer of technology and educational facilities."

CSO: 4200/288

MALAYSIA RETALIATES ON BRITISH AIRLINE POLICY

Kuching SARAWAK TRIBUNE in English 13 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by Wan A. Hulaimi]

[Text]

LONDON, Mon. — Malaysia is hitting back at British Government' recalcitrance over the Malaysian Airlines System-British Airways (MAS-BA) issue by not buying British, even though Dr Mahathir's "Buy British Last" policy came to a promising end last year.

According to the London Sunday Times yesterday, the British steel corporation has lost Malaysia's export order worth millions of pounds because of the continuing refusal of the British Government, (and British Airways) to budge over MAS' request for a fifth flight to London's Heathrow.

The report said that Malaysia had bought its steel from Poland instead.

Another British industry which stands to lose because of the continuing dispute is British rail which hope to sell their newly developed railbus to Malaysia.

The dispute over MAS' request remains to be an issue which clouds an otherwise amicable relationship between Malaysia and Britain.

Before Margaret Thatcher's postponed visit to Kuala Lumpur earlier this year, the subject was raised both in capitals, but the British Prime Minister refused to be dragged into public debate on the matter, leaving it to be resolved by her Department of Transport.

WAY OUT

The British position is that MAS does not carry enough passengers originating from Malaysia to justify her additional flight to London. MAS contends that it has figures to prove otherwise.

Last month, Philippines Airline won a significant victory in the Court of Appeal over their request for a third frequency to London, based on their air service agreement with Britain.

The request was initially rejected by the British Transport De-

partment, which produced their own passenger survey conducted at Gatwick airport which claimed to show that Philippine Airline had carried an excess number of "sixth freedom" passengers, or passengers not originating from the Philippines.

This contention was challenged by Philippine Airlines, which took the matter to the Court of Appeals and won.

The British Government found its way out of that defeat by informing the Philippine Government last week that it was terminating the existing air treaty between the two countries.

MANIPULATIONS

Earlier there was some hope that British Airways might be pressured into accepting increased traffic between Kuala Lumpur and London when debate was raging on the new British Civil Aviation Authority recommendations for favouring the expansion of a second force British airline.

The view then was that BA might have to share its routes to the Far East with British Caledonia. But with deft manipulations, and clever handling of public relations, BA emerged triumphant at the end of the day.

British Caledonia no longer appears to be the factor which might eventually force British Airways to succumb in

the Far East. Last week, it abandoned its earlier applications to fly to Singapore and Kuala Lumpur.

Some observers believe that Malaysia will now have to join hands with Singapore and the Philippines to exert joint Asean pressure on the British Government, and indirectly on British Airways, to give in to greater competition.

Singapore, which already has daily flights to London's Heathrow, is applying for flights to Manchester airport. In common with Malaysia and the Philippines, it is also facing firm refusal.

CRUCIAL

The Additional flight to London is crucial for MAS' expansion and will remain as an issue which will strain Malaysian-British relations.

Earlier this year, a veteran of dog-fights with British Airways, Sir Freddie Laker, made this comment on MAS' approach to this matter.

MAS played too much by their (the British) rules he said, when in fact they should have asked for not one, but three additional flights - two to Gatwick (London's second airport), and one more to Heathrow.

Sir Freddie remarked sardonically that was the kind of pressure which might have led British Airways to take us more seriously. — Bernama

AMPHIBIOUS AIRCRAFT PURCHASE FOR AIR FORCE

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 24 Nov 84 p 1

[Article by Sabry Sharif]

[Text] KUALA LUMPUR, Fri.--The Ministry of Defence (Mindef) may purchase refurbished Grumman G-111 Albatross amphibious transport aircraft for the Royal Malaysian Air Force (RMAF).

Mindef has drafted a working paper on the aircraft and it is expected to be submitted to the Cabinet soon.

This will be the first purchase of amphibious military aircraft for the RMAF if the Cabinet approves the working paper.

Representatives from the American Aerospace Corporation, better known for their E-2C Hawkeye airborne early warning aircraft and the carrier-based F-14 Tomcat fighter, presented their proposals for the refurbishment of the Albatross to senior Mindef officials last week.

It is understood that Mindef is considering at least two Albatrosses for the RMAF at a cost of about \$6 million each.

The Albatross is likely to be stationed at the RMAF Labuan base.

Mindef officials declined to give details on the amphibious military aircraft.

Sources said the decision to evaluate the Albatross was made at least two months ago.

They said Mindef did not consider the evaluation of a new amphibious military aircraft like the Canadian Canadair CL-215 because of shortage of funds.

"Buying a new amphibious military aircraft will cost at least \$14 million each," said a source.

Furthermore, a refurbished aircraft takes less time to be brought into service than a new one.

The sources said that Malaysia will not be alone in using the Albatross should the Government decide to buy it.

Indonesia is using six such aircraft mainly for search and rescue and patrol duties. Thailand has also several amphibious military aircraft but of the Canadian Canadair CL-215 type.

The Albatros is no longer in production, according to a source.

CSO: 4200/287

PROGRESS REPORTED AT NEW RMAF BASE

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 28 Nov 84 p 7

[Text] KUALA LUMPUR, Tues.--The first phase of the new \$500 million Royal Malaysian Air Force (RMAF) base at Subang--scaled down by financial constraints--will be completed by the end of August next year.

The entire project involving three phases is expected to be completed by 1988.

Deputy Defense Minister Abang Abu Bakar Mustapha said today the RMAF's transport squadrons would be shifted from their present home at the Sungai Besi base to Subang.

However, the helicopter squadrons comprising Nuris and Alouettes and the Cessna light transport aircraft would still operate from Sungai Besi.

The aircraft which will move to the new base are the Caribou, the F-28, the RMAF's maritime aircraft and the giant Hercules-130 heavy-duty carrier.

Phase one, costing an estimated \$263 million, involves 23 tender packages which include the construction of two aircraft hangars at a total cost of \$73 million. Phases two and three are expected to cost an estimated \$169 million.

Abang Abu Bakar was speaking to reporters after attending a briefing on the project by senior RMAF officials at the site office.

He said: "Work on the second phase is expected to begin next year providing financial constraints do not inhibit progress of the project.

"As it is, the original 27 packages under the first phase have been scaled down to 23 because of financial limitations."

The RMAF also intend to implement only those essential facilities proposed in some of the 23 packages so that the base can become operational as scheduled.

The project mooted 15 years ago occupies a 354-hectare site next to the Kuala Lumpur International Airport.

Airod's Aim

Abang Abu Bakar said the RMAF will share the Kuala Lumpur International Airport runways with the Department of Civil Aviation.

He said the base when fully operational would have a population of about 12,000 people.

On the privatisation of the RMAF aircraft overhaul depot (Airod), he said it will be carried out in January.

Abang Abu Bakar said the joint venture company to be named the Airod Sdn. Bhd., would be owned equally by the Government, MAS and private sector interests.

The company will initiate a scheme to look after the welfare of Airod personnel after the privatisation exercise.

Airod, which has been run by the RMAF since 1976, has about 1,000 members and officers and is aimed at, among other things, overhauling all types of aircraft.

On the Gong Kedak naval base in Kelantan, he said the Government currently has no plans to proceed with the project.

The project is being temporarily frozen because of financial constraints.

A Defence Ministry official said the new base is necessary because the Sungai Besi base has its limitations and aircraft could not be operated at maximum capacity.

The RMAF also took flight safety into consideration.

The Government had decided that the total cost of the project, which began in February 1982, should not exceed \$500 million, he said.

BRIEFS

TWO NEW WARSHIPS--KUALA LUMPUR, Tues.--Two Corvette FS 1500 battleships, ordered by the Royal Malaysian Navy (RMN) 30 months ago, will arrive at Port Klang on Saturday, a Ministry of Defence statement said today. The ships KD Kasturi and KD Lekir will berth at wharf 20 after a two-month voyage from the Howaldtswerke Deutsche Werft (HDW) Kiel, West Germany, where they were built. While sailing back to Malaysia, the ships stopped at Morocco, Lagos (Nigeria), Mocandes (Angola), Port Louis (Mauritius) and Colombo (Sri Lanka). The ships are equipped with missiles and the latest naval armoury. Each ship weighs 1,690 tonnes, measures 97.1m in length and 11.3m in width and capable of travelling at a maximum speed of 26 knots. Deputy Defence Minister Datuk Abang Abu Bakar Mustapha be at Port Klang when the ships, each manned by 128 officers and men arrive. The vessels were commissioned by Tengku Datin Maziah binti Tengku Mustapha, wife of the Deputy Defence Minister, and Puan Sri Norziah binti Datuk Onn, wife of Chief of Defence Forces Tan Sri Mohd Ghazali Seth on May 14 last year in West Germany. With this two new additions to the RMN will have four battleships. The others are KD Rahmat and KD Hang Tuah. These ships will take over the duty of smaller patrol craft in service with RMN which have been used for long patrols that they were not meant for. While at berth in Port Klang, members of the public are invited to visit the ships on Nov 25 from 9 am to 2 pm. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 21 Nov 84 p 4]

ISLAMIC STUDY NOT COMPULSORY--The Education Ministry has no plan to make it compulsory for non-Muslim students to take up Islamic studies, the Minister, Datuk Abdullah Haji Ahmad Badawi, said yesterday. "To make it compulsory for the subject to be learnt by every student would not be in line with democracy and the freedom of religious practice," he said. "The Ministry has already increased the time allocated for Islamic studies per week from 120 to 150 minutes," he added. Islamic studies is compulsory for Muslim students but they need not sit for an examination on the subject. The Minister said this when winding up the debate on the Ministry's estimates for 1985. The Dewan Rakyat approved by majority vote the estimates for a sum of \$4,493,205,450. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 21 Nov 84 p 7]

PAS CERAMAHS TO REBUT WHITE PAPER--KUALA LUMPUR, Thurs.--PAS will organise ceramahs nationwide to rebut the charges made against it in the government White Paper on religious extremism. Its vice-president, Ustaz Nakhale Haji Ahmad, said today that as the Dewan Rakyat refused to have a debate on the White Paper, PAS would organise ceramahs to answer the charges that it was responsible for causing confusion among the Muslims. He added that the White Paper contained "distortions" on PAS' activities in the late seventies. However, he said, the party was not concerned because the activities were carried out under the previous leadership. "Their activities should, in no way, implicate the present party leadership," he said. The party would only explain certain matters which involved it, he added. Yesterday, PAS tried to call for an adjournment of the Dewan Rakyat proceedings to debate the White Paper but failed because its motion did not have a seconder. Its sole Member of Parliament, Haji Abdul Aziz Nik Mat, had tabled the motion which called on the House to reject all accusations in the White Paper that PAS and its ulamak council were responsible for the disunity among Muslims and that the party threatened national security. [Text] [Penang THE STAR in English 16 Nov 84 p 11]

POLICE PREVENT PAS CERAMAHS--ALOR STOR, Thurs.--Police stopped PAS from holding a ceramah in Langgar, 11km from here, last night. About 100 policemen, including Police Field Force personnel, set up roadblocks to stop the people from going to a house where the ceramah was to be held. PAS deputy president Ustaz Fadzil Noor and vice-president Ustaz Nakhale Haji Ahmad, who were scheduled to give talks at the ceramah, did not turn up. Kedah/Perlis Chief Police Officer Deputy Comm. Abdul Aziz Haji Hussain said today that the police had stopped the ceramah for security reasons. "PAS leaders had been informed of the ban earlier and advised not to address the people," he said. He said police officers went to the scene to advise the public and to inform them that the ceramah was off. DCP Abdul Aziz said police would use their discretion in approving ceramahs and political gatherings. [Text] [Penang THE STAR in English 16 Nov 84 p 11]

CSO: 4200/288

NAMALIU URGES CAUTION ON BORDER ISSUES

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST-COURIER in English 22 Nov 84 p 19

[Text]

Irian Jaya refugees who were allowed to stay permanently in PNG should not compromise the country's security, Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister, Mr Namaliu said.

Mr Namaliu said the implications of such a compromise were grave, not only for the refugees and their children "but also for our children and their children."

"We must be careful not to be unduly swayed by the pressures and passions of the passing moment," Mr Namaliu said.

Mr Namaliu was briefing Parliament on what the Government was doing for the refugees since they started crossing into PNG in February.

"The future of many of the border crossers is still to be finally determined," he said.

"I ask members to think carefully about

the long term implications of the various courses of action that they might propose.

"Border crossers who were allowed to remain permanently in PNG will have to be resettled and cared for with assistance from Government funds.

"They will have to be helped to find land and employment and children will have to be accorded certain rights.

"We must be able to ensure that they do not compromise our security," Mr Namaliu said.

NAMALIU VOICES SUPPORT FOR NEW CALEDONIA KANAKS

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST-COURIER in English 22 Nov 84 p 2

[Text]

Papua New Guinea and its Pacific neighbors are pushing France to make more reforms in New Caledonia to ensure that the Melanesians there get real independence.

PNG has told the French that "transients, people on contract work and others with no intention of staying there for good" must not be allowed to take part in the exercise of self-determination and independence.

The Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Namaliu, said this in Parliament yesterday after a series of questions on the current turmoil in the French colony on its political status.

Mr Namaliu said the Kanaks were determined to declare a provisional government early next month if the French Government did not meet its demands.

"The question of whether the provisional government will be recognized by the PNG Government is a matter to be considered on the basis of the information we receive," said Mr Namaliu.

GOVERNMENT STOPS OK TEDI FUNDING

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST-COURIER in English 22 Nov 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Noel Pascoe]

[Text] The Government is refusing to pour in any more finance for the Ok Tedi mine project.

The Government is upset about the "procrastination" of other shareholders. Most shares are held by consortium of West German, American and Australian companies, with 20 per cent held by the PNG Government.

The Finance Minister, Mr Bouraga, and Minerals and Energy Minister, Mr Pusal, said this yesterday.

The core of the dispute is the failure of Ok Tedi Mining Ltd to complete Stage 1 of the K10000 million gold-copper project.

The company is supposed to build a hydroelectric power scheme and a major tailings dam to dispose of harmful wastes as part of Stage 1.

The original site for the tailings dam was hit by a massive landslide nearly 12 months ago, and the company is still working on alternative sites, saying difficulty has been found with the porous terrain.

Mr Bouraga and Mr Pusal jointly announced yesterday that OTML had been told that the Government would not put further shareholder funds for Stage 1 into the company at present.

Mr Bouraga said that decision would be looked at again once construction of an approved tailings dam and hydro-power scheme had started.

He said: "The Government has the option to limit its Stage 1 contribution to US\$45 million (about K42 million) under the terms of the Ok Tedi second supplement agreement, and this level has now been reached.

"The decision was made because the Government was not satisfied with the company's adherence to its agreements."

Mr Pusal said the "apparent reluctance" of OTML to make the necessary investment was a cause of great concern.

"The Government is unwilling to continue putting money into the company in the absence of ongoing expenditure on approved facilities and while the other shareholders procrastinated and failed to give the company the necessary direction."

Mr Bouraga added another jolt: "The Government is committed to providing up to US\$26 million (about K24 million) towards the capital cost of Stage 2 of the project.

"However, we have not seen much Stage 2 expenditure so far and this also gives cause for concern."

The Government's share in OTML would reduce from 20 per cent to about 18.5 per cent, under the refusal to supply more funds.

This has been a bad year for the project, with controversy about a cyanide spill at the mouth of the Fly River, and another spill from the gold plant at Tabubil.

CSO: 4200/292

BRIEFS

MALAYSIAN NATURAL GAS PURCHASE--KUALA LUMPUR, Tues.--Singapore has agreed in principle to buy liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) from Malaysia and upgrade its co-operation in the field of tourism, Finance Minister Daim Zainuddin said today. He said the Singapore Government and Pretronnas had held discussions on the matter but both sides had yet to agree on the price and security of supply. Encik Daim told reporters this after accompanying Singapore Finance and Trade and Industry Minister Dr Tony Tan to a meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam at his office here. On tourism, he said a joint committee had been set up between the Tourist Development Corporation (TDC) and the relevant agency in Singapore some time ago. The Singapore Government would also help promote Malaysia as a tourist attraction. Encik Daim said Malaysia could expect more visitors from the republic in future. Various incentives proposed in next year's Budget should provide the impetus for increased investment by Singapore in the local tourist industry. Dr Tan and his 12-member delegation leave for home tonight after a three-day visit here. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Nov 84 p 1]

REFINERS SEEKING CHEAPER CRUDE--SINGAPORE, Tues.--Singapore refineries are increasingly resorting to the processing of cheaper discounted crude oil, especially Iranian, obtained from the spot market against more expensive contracted oil supplies to survive current difficult times. And this looks like a strategy the refiners will rely on to help counter the expected flood of cheap competitive products from new export refineries in Middle East producer countries beginning in the first quarter of next year. "Singapore is the place that will take the beating first, Europe will be second," Chevron Corporation chairman, George Keller, told a international meeting of energy economists in San Francisco last week on the impact of the new Gulf refineries. Sources said Shell, the largest refinery, recently bought two very large crude carrier loads (about 500,000 tonnes) of Iranian oil which at landed cost was still about US\$1.50 (M\$3.45) a barrel cheaper than the official price of US\$28 (M\$64.4) a barrel. Caltex (Asia) managing director, L. S. Platt, agreed that the idea certainly is "to go for the cheapest crude." Crude supplies sourced from the spot market here can run to as high as 50 to 75 per cent of total requirement of refineries here, said Mr Platt. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Nov 84 p 1]

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FEATURE ON WARTIME 'HO CHI MINH SEA TRAIL'

BK140352 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Dec 13--Much has been said and written by the world mass media about the "Ho Chi Minh Trail" along which arms and food supplies were sent overland from North Vietnam to the South during the anti-U.S. war of resistance.

But very few people know about the sea supply route known as "Ho Chi Minh Sea Trail" which was itself part of the "strategic military transport line" created by decision of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee in 1959.

The following article was written by Rear Admiral Tran Van Giang in honour of the 40th anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army (December 22, 1984):

In face of the swift development of the revolutionary movement in the south, in May 1959, the Political Bureau of the party decided to create "a strategic military transport line" and a strategic transport force. By now, the Ho Chi Minh overland trail which ran along the Truong Son mountain range linking the south, the north and the rear to the front, had been completed. Yet, due to the increasing demand in transportation, the "Ho Chi Minh Sea Trail" was created.

The core force in the military transportation by sea for the revolution in the south was unit 759 which later took the name of Maritime Transport Brigade; in spite of the naval blockade by the U.S. Seventh Fleet, the brigade fulfilled its mission with flying colours.

In its early days, though equipped with simple means like small coastal motorboats, members of the brigade put out to the high sea to escape enemy surveillance. They established dozens of landing stages and wharves along the southern coast up to close to Saigon. From 1959 to 1975, the brigade made thousands of trips to transport a large number of troops and hundreds of thousands of tons of weapons and weapons and ammunition and medicines to the south.

Alarmed by the brigade's effective operation, the U.S. imperialists mobilized hundreds of warships including cruisers, destroyers to patrol boats,

together with hundreds of aircraft to join the coastal guard of the Saigon army to seal off the South Vietnam coast. The United States also set up a radar system and five surveillance stations to keep track of the brigade. The aggressors reckoned they could, by combining surveillance on the sea and "interdiction bombings," completely stop or at least stem this "communist infiltration" and consequently throttle the revolution in the south.

However, quite contrary to their hopes, the shipment continued, by day and by night, in all weathers, undetected by the enemy, thanks to the creative and resourceful efforts of the transport workers. At times, they had to make very long devious tours to get to the South Vietnam sea. When the blockade got too tight they had to split into small groups, used every possible means to camouflage the boats and took advantage of the least laxity in the enemy guard to continue their travels.

When detected by the enemy, the ship No. 43 courageously challenged six enemy patrol boats and 10 aircraft, damaging two boats and one plane; when it ran aground the VPA sailors destroyed their ship, repulsed successive assaults by men of the "Americal Division," then swam ashore and managed to return to the north. During a fight against a whole enemy fleet of patrol boats supported by air power, Second-Lieutenant Nguyen Van Hieu, secretary of the Communist Party cell on the ship 645, volunteered to stay back alone and steered his ship straight into the enemy formation and blasted it up with the explosive stock on his own ship.

With their resounding exploits, the ships Nos. 41, 42 and 154 were awarded the "hero" title. Five officers and sailors of the said units were honoured heroes of the armed forces. The sea transport brigade was twice awarded the title of "hero unit" by the Communist Party, the state and the National Assembly of Vietnam. Three hundred and eleven collectives and individuals were decorated. The exploits of the maritime military transport brigade are remembered as yet another example of the courage and resourcefulness of the Vietnam People's Army under the leadership of the Communist Party and President Ho Chi Minh. They also reflect the onemindedness of the people in the north and the south, and the valuable support to Vietnam's liberation cause from friends all over the world.

CSO: 4200/274

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VNA CRITICIZES U.S. MOVES AROUND NICARAGUA

OW211039 Hanoi VNA in English 0837 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Dec (VNA)--The Washington administration has continued to build up its campaign of disinformation around the situation in Nicaragua, while thousands of U.S. marines and other troops remain on "red alert."

A dozen U.S. warships including an aircraft carrier continue to lurch [as received] off the Nicaraguan waters. In Honduras, the U.S. airforce is placed in an attack posture against Nicaragua, a representative of the U.S. Embassy in Bonn has revealed the Pentagon's plan of also using FRG-based U.S. paratroops in this invasion. The U.S. "Nimitz" aircraft carrier has joined 25 other warships in a recent 11-day military exercise in Puerto Rico. J. Stockwell, a former CIA agent, has disclosed in the California daily that the U.S. air and naval forces have been trained for a full-scale invasion of Nicaragua.

More brazenly still, President Ronald Reagan has overtly declared that the United States would not rule out the possibility of its military intervention in Nicaragua:

All this well orchestrated hoity-toity is pegged on the trumped-up charge that the Soviet Union has transported several MIG-21 to Nicaragua. No one has forgotten the acrimonious comments by Washington after a revolutionary government took power in Nicaragua. The military preparations and propaganda campaign undertaken by the Reagan Administration prove beyond doubt that the U.S. imperialists are actually contemplating a direct invasion of Nicaragua as they have done to Grenada.

World public opinion has become increasingly conscious of this danger. The movement of solidarity with Nicaragua is building up. The rulers in the White House and the Pentagon should be reminded of the Vietnam lesson before they made a reckless venture, against a heroic nation whose determination to defence, its independence and sovereignty has been well proven by deeds.

CSO: 4200/324

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV, INDIAN PRIME MINISTERS EXCHANGE LETTERS

OW120959 Hanoi VNA in English 0845 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Dec 11--Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi on Nov. 13 sent the following letter to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong:

"Excellence,

As I assume the office of the Prime Minister of India, the concerns of our Non-Aligned Movement are high in my thoughts. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had devoted all her life to the cause of peace, justice and equality among nations. Her commitment to the principles and programmes of our movement was total. She was convinced that non-alignment was a ray of light in the darkness enveloping the human race. She was aware of the problems faced by the movement, but she was confident that it had the wisdom and the resilience to overcome obstacles.

Last year the movement elected India as its chairperson. The responsibility now falls on me. I assure you of my deep personal commitment to the principles, policies and aims of the movement. Like Indira Gandhi, I shall strive to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the movement and to work for the realisation of the objective of peace, disarmament, development and independence.

There is a stalemate in the North-South dialogue. The menace of an accentuated nuclear arms race looms on us all. The tragic war between Iran and Iraq, the situation in southern Africa and Namibia, the crisis in West Asia, the struggle of Palestinians, the tensions in Central America, the Indian Ocean and other parts of the world--all these are matters of deep concern. We discussed them at the seventh summit and our views on them are clearly set out in the New Delhi Declaration. Many leaders of the non-aligned world who took the trouble of travelling to New Delhi to offer sympathy to the people of India spoke to me about the challenges before the movement. I look forward to working closely with Your Excellency in promoting and upholding our shared goals and values.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration."

Chairman Pham Van Dong has sent him the following reply:

"Excellency,

I was honoured to read your letter dated November 13, 1984. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and I personally held high the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's vast contribution to upholding the fundamental objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement and constantly promoting its ever more active role in the settlement of pressing international issues. The passing away of Mrs. Indira Gandhi spelt a great loss to our movement and the whole of progressive mankind.

I fully agree with you that we should strive to continue the successful implementation of resolutions adopted by the seventh summit in New Delhi, capital of the great Republic of India, and to make Indira Gandhi's fine and lofty hopes come true.

In the face of the warlike and hegemonist designs of imperialist and international reactionary forces, our movement should, together with the peace and democratic forces over the world, further promote the struggle for disarmament and against the danger of an annihilating nuclear war, for greater cooperation among nations and the preservation of world peace.

At present when imperialist and international reactionary forces are bent on seriously threatening the independence and sovereignty of nations our movement should intensify its solidarity with and effective support for the struggle of nations, resolutely checking and foiling any schemes and acts on aggression and intervention under whatever form on the part of these forces. At the same time, our movement should continue its struggle for the setting up of a new international economic order and for the strengthening on cooperation among non-aligned countries and of South-South cooperation towards economic development. In the cause of the Non-Aligned Movement the solidarity and cooperation between both our countries assumes a very important significance.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and I myself are confident that in the coming time the Non-Aligned Movement under your chairmanship will continue advancing towards many new successes. My government and myself shall cooperate closely with Your Excellency and the Government of the Republic of India in the discharge of the tasks laid down by the seventh summit.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration."

CSO: 4200/274

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HOANG TUNG MEETS INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISTS GROUP

BK201219 Hanoi VNA in English 1659 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Dec (VNA)--Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Vietnam Journalists' Association (VJA), received in Hanoi Tuesday a delegation of the International Organization of Journalists (OIJ).

Present at the reception were Tran Lam, member of the CPV CC and vice president of the VJA, Dao Tung, vice-president and secretary general of the VJA, and Hong Chuong, vice-president of the VJA.

During a week-long Vietnam visit ending today, the OIJ delegation toured several press establishments and many localities.

In their working session with VJA leaders, the OIJ guests discussed with the hosts measures to accelerate cooperation between OIJ and VJA, especially the OIJ's continued assistance to the VJA in perfecting the construction of the Vietnam Press Centre in Hanoi, building a VJA rest house, equipping a journalists' school and helping the VJA better organize OIJ lotteries.

They expressed their warm sympathy with Vietnam in socialist construction and national defence, and wished the Vietnamese people brilliant successes in national development.

On behalf of the VJA, Hoang Tung sincerely thanked the OIJ for its valuable support and assistance to Vietnam and expressed the belief that the relationship and comprehensive cooperation between the OIJ and VJA would constantly be strengthened and developed in the interest of world peace and social progress.

CSO: 4200/324

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

USSR, GDR, BULGARIA MARK VPA ANNIVERSARY

OW241834 Hanoi VNA in English 1720 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Dec (VNA)--The 40th founding anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army (VPA) was recently observed in the Soviet Union, the GDR and Bulgaria.

In Moscow, a grand meeting was jointly held on 21 December by the Moscow Party and Soviet Executive Committees, the Defence Ministry, the Central Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy, the Soviet War Veterans' Committee and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Speaking on the occasion, Soviet Vice Defence Minister General V. M. Sabanov, praised the victories won by the VPA over various foreign aggressors as well as its internationalist duties toward the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

He also hailed the long standing friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples and two armies of the Soviet Union and Vietnam which are based on the complete equality, the unity of mind and objectives and on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. "Nobody in the West or the East," Sabanov stressed, "can break or distort our relations strengthened by the USSR-Vietnam Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation."

He voiced full support for the three Indochinese countries' initiatives aimed at building Southeast Asia into a region of peace, good neighbourhood and co-operation as well as their effort to make the regional situation healthy.

Meanwhile, in the German Democratic Republic, a meeting was held at the F. Engels Military Institute on 19 December for the same purpose.

On this occasion, Vietnamese Ambassador Tran Hoa Nam, empowered by the Vietnamese State Council presented the institute with the "military order," first class, in acknowledgement of its great service in training Vietnamese officers during the past years.

Tran Hoa Nam, also with the mandate of the State Council, presented the "military exploit order," first class, to six GDR army units in recognition of their contributions to training Vietnamese officers. In Sofia, Bulgaria, the Ministry of Defence also held a grand meeting on 20 December to mark the anniversary in the presence of Bulgarian Vice-Minister of Defence Senior-Lieutenant General Karamfilov.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

TRUONG CHINH ATTENDS CLOSING OF SKDA GAMES

01241329 Hanoi VNA in English 0820 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Dec (VNA)--The "SKDA-84" tournament among army soccer teams of socialist and friendly countries, the fifth of its kind and the second in Vietnam, closed here this afternoon in a colourful ceremony.

Participating in the tournament which began on 5 December were 13 teams from 12 countries namely Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the Soviet Union, Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam (which fielded two teams), Mozambique and Angola.

Present at the closing ceremony were President of the State Council Truong Chinh, chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho, General Van Tien Dung, minister of national defence, and many other senior officials and officers. Members of the diplomatic corps were also on the grandstand.

The ceremony was preceded by the final match between the army teams of the USSR and Hungary watched by more than 30,000 sports fans.

The match ended 6-4 in favour of the Hungarians who clinched a one-all draw with the Soviets after extra-times and won the championship after the Soviets failed in one of the five penalty shots. Third place went to the army team of the GDR and the fourth place to the Angolan team.

After the salutes to the colours and national anthem of the Hungarian People's Republic, the winning country, and the presentation of the trophies to the four foremost teams, Major General Corbako, Soviet cosmonaut, labour hero of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and president of the SKDA, welcomed the success of the tournament which, he said, contributed in no small measure to strengthening the combative solidarity among the armies and peoples in the socialist community.

In his closing speech, General Hoang Van Thai, member of the party CC, vice-minister of defence, extended heartfelt thanks to the armies of the socialist and friendly countries for their active contributions to the success of "SKDA-84." He stressed that "the biggest success of the tournament was the strengthening of the friendship and militant solidarity among the peoples and armies of the socialist and friendly countries who stand on the same front against the bellicose imperialists and international reaction, for national independence, social progress and world peace."

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTRY GREETS VPA ANNIVERSARY

OW241109 Hanoi VNA in English 0816 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Dec (VNA)--The Ministry of National Defence of the USSR has sent a message of greetings to General Van Tien Dung, minister of national defence on the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army (VPA).

The message said:

"Over the past 40 years, the VPA has written many glorious pages in the history of the Vietnamese people's struggle against the colonialists, the imperialists and other international reactionaries."

"Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the VPA has become a well-organised and highly combative army which is at all times ready to defend the motherland, has made worthy contributions to the economic development of the country and to the fulfillment of international obligation."

The message wished all members of the Vietnam People's Army new achievements in implementing the resolutions of the party's 5th Congress, and in consolidating the defence capacity of their socialist fatherland.

"May the friendship, unshakable militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the peoples and the armed forces of the two countries be further consolidated and developed, the message said. [quotation marks as received]

CSO: 4200/324

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES CONGRATULATE SRV ON ARMY DAY

OW251720 Hanoi VNA in English 0804 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Dec (VNA)—Vietnamese National Defence Minister General Van Tien Dung has received congratulatory messages from his counterparts in socialist countries on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Vietnam People's Army (22 December).

In his message, General Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces extended his warmest greetings to the VPA, which, he said, has set real examples of heroism over the past 40 years.

Colonel General Istvan Olah, Hungarian minister of national defence, expressed his respect and admiration for the victories the VPA has obtained in national construction and defence and in discharging its international obligations, and wished it still greater successes.

Bulgarian National Defence Minister General Dobri Dzhurov affirmed that the Bulgarian Army and people would do their best to consolidate their fraternal friendship and all-sided cooperation with the Vietnamese people and army.

General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defence of the German Democratic Republic, reaffirmed the GDR Army's unshakable solidarity with the VPA and wished it continued successes in defending national security.

In his message, Polish National Defence Minister General F. Siwicki said that the Polish Army highly valued and strongly supported the Vietnamese people and their armed forces fight to defend their national independence and sovereignty.

In his message, Romanian Defence Minister Colonel-General Constantin Olteanu expressed his confidence that the existing relations between the two armies would continue to develop.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

BELGIAN OFFICIAL VISITS SRV--Hanoi, VNA, Dec. 12--Lucien Outers, member of the parliament and president of the International Department of the French-speaking community affairs of Belgium, paid a visit to Vietnam from Nov. 29 to Dec. 12. While here, Lucien Outers, who is also former minister for cooperation and development of the Belgian Government, was cordially received on Dec. 8 by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. He toured a number of economic projects under construction, had working session with concerned bodies, and handed a quantity of aid over to the Children's Centre in Ho Chi Minh City. He was received on separate occasions by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tran Quynh and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 12 Dec 84 OW]

THAI BORDER VIOLATIONS IN PRK--Hanoi, VNA, Dec 11--Thailand 429 times violated Kampuchean territory in the week ended Dec. 6. Thai 1-19 reconnaissance planes on six occasions overflew Daun Sar, Polpet, Nimit, Hill 391, Tasanh and other places, two to three kilometres inside Kampuchean air space. On the sea, Thai vessels had 330 incursions into Kampuchean waters from one to seven miles off the islands of Koh Kong and Koh Tang. On the ground, Thailand made 93 mortar and rocket shellings on Hills 500 and 547 and Roming (Preah Vihear), Chong Chom and [name indistinct], Sien Reap, Dangkum, Nimit and Tasanh (Battambang) and other places in Preet and Koh Kong provinces. Meanwhile, groups of Khmer reactionaries from Thailand encroached upon Kampuchean border areas and were intercepted by the Kampuchean border guards and local population. Four hundred and forty intruders were put out of action and 800 weapons and other war material seized. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0823 GMT 12 Dec 84 OW]

NETHERLANDS-BUILT LABORATORY OPENED--Hanoi, VNA, Dec 11--A laboratory built and equipped with Dutch assistance was inaugurated at the Hanoi University today. The laboratory which includes 10 rooms on organic and analytic chemistry and pharmacy, was set up with the assistance of the Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Cooperation (NUFIC) and the Amsterdam University in the framework of a cooperation program between Vietnamese and Dutch universities. The laboratory will help in the teaching and research work at the universities, the check-up of goods quality, the production of the environment and the survey of natural resources in service of economic building and health care. Present at the inauguration ceremony were Horbach, charge d'affaires A.I. of the Dutch Embassy in Vietnam; Prof.

Van der Plat, president of the NUFIC, Prof. Buster, director of the Amsterdam University, and project managers of both countries. Prof. Phan Tong Son, deputy director of the Hanoi University, warmly thanked the NUFIC and the Amsterdam University and all the professors and experts of Holland for their assistance, and wished for further development of the cooperation between Vietnamese and Dutch universities. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0830 GMT 12 Dec 84 OW]

CPSU REVIEW EDITORIAL CHIEF VISITS--Hanoi, VNA, Dec 11--L. I. Kalyadya, head of the editorial board of the review "Partiynaya Zhizn" (Party's Life) of the CPSU, recently paid a working visit to Vietnam as guest of the review "Xay Dung Dang" (Party Building). He had working sessions with the host review's editorial board and discussed a cooperation program for the years ahead. L. I. Kalyadya was warmly received by Le Duc Binh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, deputy head of its department for organization, and director of the review "Xay Dung Dang." [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0825 GMT 12 Dec 84 OW]

FINANCIAL DELEGATION VISITS VIENTIANE--Hanoi, VNA, Dec 12--A delegation of the Hanoi Financial Institute led by its director, Nguyen Chi Thang, recently visited Vientiane at the invitation of the Vientiane Financial Service. During its stay, the delegation discussed with Vientiane financial officials the training of cadres for financial and economic management on the basis of the cooperation between the two countries, specially between Vientiane and Hanoi. It toured several construction sites in Vientiane and some other localities. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 12 Dec 84 OW]

ACTC OFFICIAL SENDS SYMPATHY--Hanoi, VNA, Dec 12--Vietnamese President of the State Council Truong Chinh and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach have received a message of sympathies from Mr. Francois Owono N'guema, secretary general of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation, over recent natural calamities in Vietnam. On behalf of the A.C.T.C. member-countries, Mr. F. O. N'guema expressed deep sympathies with the Vietnamese people in areas stricken by recent storms and floods and pledged the A.C.T.C.'s continued aid to Vietnam as its effective solidarity with the Vietnamese people. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 12 Dec 84 OW]

LATVIAN DELEGATION VISITS SRV--Hanoi, VNA, Dec 13--A delegation from the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic led by V. M. Korumin, member of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the LSSR Council of Ministers, visited Vietnam from December 9-12. Accompanied by Hong Long, director of the Vietnamese General Department of Job Training, and member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam-LSSR Friendship Association, representatives of the Soviet Embassy and a visiting Latvian art troupe, the delegation spent most of its stay in the central coastal province of Quang Nam-Da Nang for the celebration of "Latvian Day" there. It was warmly welcomed by leading officials of the provincial party and administrative organizations, and of the provincial chapter of the VN-USSR Friendship Association and Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front. It called at a number of economic, cultural and historical establishments in the province. A protocol on cooperation between Da Nang and its Latvian sister city of Riga was signed on this occasion. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 13 Dec 84 BK]

SYMPATHY MESSAGE OVER BHOPAL--Hanoi, VNA, Dec 13--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Phan Van Dong today expressed his deep sympathy over the massive human and material losses caused to the Indian people in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, by poisonous gas leaking from the U.S. Union Carbide factory. In a message addressed to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Chairman Pham Van Dong said: "I am confident that the correct and timely measures taken by Your Excellency and the Government of India will quickly normalize the life and situation in the state of Madhya Pradesh." [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 13 Dec 84 BK]

TASS CITED ON USTINOV DEATH--According to the Soviet News Agency TASS, Soviet Marshal Ustinov died on Thursday. A communique issued by the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers said: Marshal Ustinov, Political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defense, and a well-known activist of the Soviet party and state, passed away at the age of 75. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Dec 84 BK]

KAMPUCHEAN RADIO, TV DELEGATION RECEIVED--Hanoi, 21 Dec (VNA)--"Vicechairman of the Council of Ministers To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, received here on 20 December the visiting Kampuchean radio and TV delegations led by Kim Yen, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and director general of the Kampuchean Radio. While here, the Kampuchean delegation held talks with a delegation of the Vietnam Radio and TV Commission led by its chairman Tran Gam, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. The two sides exchanged their experiences and signed a protocol on the 1985 cooperation between the two services. The Kampuchean guests toured various economic and cultural establishments in Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 21 Dec 84 BK]

LIBYAN ENVOY DEPARTS--Hanoi, 21 Dec (VNA)--Lali Ahmed El Bakush, secretary of the People's Committee for the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, today paid a farewell visit to State Council President Truong Chinh, before leaving for home for a new assignment. President Truong Chinh had a cordial conversation with the Libyan diplomat. Present on the occasion was Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the office of the National Assembly and the State Council. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1558 GMT 21 Dec 84 BK]

LIBYAN ENVOY PAYS FAREWELL VISIT--Hanoi, 4 Dec (VNA)--Ali Ahmed el Bakush, [name as received] secretary of the People's Committee for the People's Bureau of Foreign Liaison of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, today paid a farewell visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong before returning home for a new assignment. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial talk with him. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1737 GMT 24 Dec 84 OW]

TRIBUTE PAID TO USTINOV--Hanoi, 25 Dec (VNA)--Various delegations of Ho Chi Minh City yesterday paid their last tribute to the memory of Marshal D.

Ustinov, Political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of national defence, at the Soviet Consulate General. The delegation of the city Party Committee and the People's Committee were headed by Phan Van Khai, member of the CPV CC, acting chairman of the city People's Committee. Also paying last tribute to Marshal Ustinov were delegations of the city Front Committee, the organization of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Peoples of Other Countries, the Tri An Hydro-electric Power plant, and other branches and services. Representatives of the Central Consulates [as received] of Socialist Countries in Ho Chi Minh City also paid their respects to the memory of D. Ustinov at the Soviet General Consulate. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 25 Dec 84 OW]

CSO: 4200/324

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

THAI PAPER SAYS CPV MAY HOLD CONGRESS SOON

BK140249 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by Jacques Bekaert]

[Text] According to a senior East European diplomat in Hanoi, the Vietnamese Communist Party might be holding another congress in the near future. Such congress is a rare occurrence in the life of the party. The Fifth Congress of the CPVN took place in March 1981 after much delay. The reason given by the diplomat is simple: The present leadership is too old and not physically capable of assuming the burden of power anymore. As a consequence, said the source: "The country is paralysed. Nobody dares to come up with a new idea. People are just waiting. And nothing gets better."

Most reports from Hanoi share one opinion: The hardliners seem to have the upper hand at the moment. This affects the political, the military and the economic situations. People preaching for an ever-closer relation with the Soviet Union are said to be winning over the "pragmatic." Vietnam's growing sense of isolation is reinforcing its stubborn dogmatic approach to the never-ending internal problems. And Western nations are losing patience. Denmark is pulling her embassy out of Hanoi in a few months' time. Recently, one Western country asked another if it would be willing to take over the former's national interest, should it close its embassy in the Vietnamese capital. "Of course," they were told, "but we are ourselves thinking of leaving."

Most of Vietnam's present loneliness is the result of its occupation of Kampuchea. Although the Soviet Union is said to provide almost \$1 billion a year in non-military assistance (and support the bulk of the military presence in Kampuchea), it would take more than money to solve Vietnam's chronic illness.

Few descriptions of the country's problems have been clearer than the ones provided a few years ago by some of the main orators at the Fifth Congress. And so little seems to have changed. Because the next five-year plan, from 1986 to 1990, is supposed to emphasise the "socialist construction," a serious effort has been made to better control the private sector of the economy. The result is a reduction of productivity of the only fairly efficient sector. In 1982 the rate of growth of private small industries was about 33 percent; it fell to less than 10 percent the following year.

The economic reality of Vietnam is still "one country, two speeds of development" (which means the south is moving ahead much faster than the north). The authorities fear the political consequence of this imbalance and see it as a threat to the unity of the nation. Attempts are being made to supervise more closely the export of goods from the south. State control has been at times more a theory than a rigid practice and there are many ways of going round the strict rules of the socialist mode of business. "The northerners do not understand anything about commerce," a senior cadre told us in Ho Chi Minh City last year. Maybe, but they appear to be determined to have it their way, efficient or not.

Major contracts now have to be signed in Hanoi. Almost every day since its inception a few years ago, rumours have existed that the agricultural system of contract, which allows farmers to keep anything above the state-imposed quota and sell it to the state or on the free market at a better price or even keep it for personal consumption, is under attack. We have seen the results: better crops, even a third crop (when previously there was not always a second crop). We have heard the peasants telling us how pleased they are with the system. It has begun to give them access to some of the amenities of life. But it never really pleases the orthodox, whoever they are.

If a recent report by the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW about the political fall of Vo Van Kiet, the man responsible for the new contract system, proves to be true, it will be one more indication of the temporary victory of the hardliners. Much of Vietnam's problems are still blamed on the war. But 1985 will be the 10th anniversary of the end of the second Indochina war and while the economy is at a modestly better level than during the disastrous period of 1979-80, it is still a far cry from what it could have been. With foreign reserves down to below \$20 million (some figures put it at \$16 million), a very slow rate of real progress, food production barely sufficient to keep up with the population growth and a system of transportation that effectively prevents any real industrial expansion, the citizens really have not much to celebrate about. One can only feel sorry for the Vietnamese people. They certainly deserve a better lot.

The Vietnamese Communist Party under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh had been a major force in ensuring the independence of the nation and freeing it from colonial domination. It was a rallying point during the war. Today, the CP is a well-established institution although for many it is just a convenient refuge for doing nothing. Should a new congress take place soon, one can certainly expect a lot of sharp criticism towards bureaucratism, corruption and inefficiency... And after a few days of self-beating, it will go back to more of the same thing. Obviously, the time has come to question the function of the only institution above questions.

CSO: 4200/274

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

GENERAL CHU HUY MAN OPENS VPA PHOTO EXHIBITION

OW211147 Hanoi VNA in English 0845 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi, 20 Dec (VNA)--A photo exhibition titled "Young Soldiers of the Armed Forces in Life and Fighting" was opened here today in honour of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Army (22 December).

The exhibition is jointly sponsored by the Vietnam Photographers' Association and the General Political Department of the Vietnam People's Army.

Present at the opening ceremony were General Chu Huy Man, political bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, head of the general political department of the Vietnam People's Army, representatives of the Ministry of Culture, the party Central Committee's Department for Culture and Arts, and others.

On show are 108 photos of 57 authors selected from 1,104 entries of 208 professional and amateur photographers, they depict the valiant fight of young combatants in northern border provinces against Chinese expansionism, and their present life, especially their assistance to the people's economic construction.

Many black-and-white and colour photos such as "A Border Battlefield," by Anh Bao, "The Strongest Soldier of the Whole Army," by Nguyen Chinh, and "Story of Border Post," by Quang Ngoc have captured much attention of the visitors.

Similar photo exhibitions will be held in Ho Chi Minh City and Da Nang.

CSO: 4200/324

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

IMPROVED ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT BRINGS RESULTS

OW231255 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Dec (VNA)--The delegation of responsibility for economic management to localities has created more favourable conditions for them to boost production. This measure is called for in the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee held last July.

The most notable result can be seen in capital construction.

With joint efforts and contributions by the state and the people, the localities have begun their capital construction projects on a relatively large scale, with local investments accounting for around 40 percent of the country's total spending in this field.

Aside from their investments in medium and small-size projects, the localities have made financial contribution to centrally-funded economic projects under construction in their areas, such as the Thanh Nham irrigation-drainage project in the central Vietnam coastal province of Nghia Binh, the 100,000 kw thermo-electric power plant in the central province of Quang Nam-Da Nang, the 400,000 kw Tri An Hydro-electric Power Plant northeast of Ho Chi Minh City, etc.

Besides capital construction, a number of localities have invested in building new economic establishments specializing in growing plants for export purposes, setting up new agricultural or aquatic products processing workshops, or creating more material bases for their trade services....

By making an appropriate use of the funds allocated to them, many districts have dramatically boosted food production. Long Phu District of the southern province of Hau Giang increased its 1983 food output by 52 percent over 1982, grew another 3,500 hectares of sugarcane and 1,500 hectares of coconut, and raised hundreds of tons of export shrimps.

Grain output in Cai Lay District, in another southern province, Tien Giang, went up 50.9 percent over the previous year, while its industry and small industries' output trebled. Meanwhile, Van Chan District in the northern border province of Hoang Lien Son, by expanding its tea acreage, produced 10,000 tons of tea buds a year.

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference on this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Châu Thế Bình [CHAAU THEES BINHF]

*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Cai Lay District, Tien Giang Province; his article "Cai Lay Develops Production Through Building the Agro-Industrial Structure" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 2 Nov 82 p 2)

Lê Đut Bình [LEE DUWCS BINHF]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; 1st Deputy Head of the Organization Department of the CPV Central Committee; on 10 November 1984 he attended the departure for the Soviet Union of Political Bureau member Nguyen Duc Tam. (NHAN DAN 11 Nov 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Bình [NGUYEENX THIJ BINHF]

Minister of education; vice president of the Organization for Solidarity With the People of Africa and Asia; on 3 November 1984 she attended memorial services in Hanoi for the late Indira Gandhi. (NHAN DAN 4 Nov 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Thế Bôn [NGUYEENX THEES BOON], Major General

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; deputy chief of staff of the VPA; on 1 November 1984 he participated in events marking the 40th anniversary of the VPA. (NHAN DAN 2 Nov 84 p 4)

Lương Văn Cầu [LUWOWNG VAWN CAAUF]

*Head of the Technical Department, Chemical General Department; his article "Some Initial Experiences in Scientific Research and the Application of Technical Advances" appeared in the cited source. (CONG NGHIEP HOA CHAT Jun 84 p 1)

Lê Quang Chánh [LEE QUANG CHANHS]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Head of the International Department of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 15 November 1984 he attended a reception for a visiting delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. (NHAN DAN 16 Nov 84 p 4)

Võ Chí Công [VOX CHIS COONG]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPV; on 7 November 1984 he attended a reception at the Soviet Embassy marking the anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution. (NHAN DAN 8 Nov 84 p 1)

Đỗ Khắc Cường [DOOX KHAWCS CUOWNG]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; his interview on the construction of an athletic field appeared in the cited source. (THE DUC THE THAO 10 Nov 84 p 3)

Nguyễn Thế Công [NGUYEENX THEES CUOWNGF]. Colonel, deceased

Born in 1928 at Cam Pha City, Quang Ninh Province; a senior cadre of the 9th Military region; member of the CPV; he died following an illness at the [X] Military Hospital (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Nov 84 p 4)

Lê Mạnh Dân [LEE MANHJ DAANF], *Colonel

*Deputy head of the Combat Training Department, VPA; on 5 November 1984 he attended the arrival in Vietnam of the Lao Armed Forces Soccer Team. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Nov 84 p 4)

Phạm Hữu Đạt [PHAMJ HUWUX ZAATJ]

Acting head of Hanoi University; on 8 November 1984 he spoke at the inauguration of a conference on "literary works written about the revolutionary war." (NHAN DAN 10 Nov 84 p 4)

Đỗ Khắc Dị [DOOX KHAWCS ZI], *Colonel

His letter of appreciation for treatment he received at a military hospital appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Oct 84 p 3)

Hồ Anh Dũng [HOOF ANH ZUNGX]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; recently he attended an international workers youth meeting in Moscow. (TIEN PHONG 6-12 Nov 84 p 2)

Phạm Thế Duyệt [PHAMJ THEES ZUYEETJ]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; vice president and secretary general of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; on 18-19 October 1984 he attended a family planning conference in Ho Chi Minh City. (LAO DONG 8 Nov 84 p 2)

Nguyễn Huy Đan [NGUYENX HUY DAN]

*Deputy editor-in-chief of the trade union newspaper LAO DONG; on 27 October 1984 he attended the inauguration of an athletic facility in Ho Chi Minh City. (LAO DONG 8 Nov 84 p 5)

Lê Quang Đạo [LEE QUANG DAOJ]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPV; *Head of the Science and Education Department of the Central Committee of the CPV; on 16 October 1984 he visited the Physical Education and Sports College. (THE DUC THE THAO 27 Oct 84 p 1)

Đào Trọng Đạt [DAOF TRONGJ DATJ]

Head of the Veterenary Medicine Institute; *Head of the Veterenary Department Ministry of Agriculture; his article "The Prevention and Treatment of Cholera in Pigs in Our Country Today" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Sep 84 p 49)

Đào Vọng Đức [DAOF VONGJ DUCS]

*Editor-in-chief of the physics journal TAP CHI VAT LY; his name appeared on the mast head of the cited source. (TAP CHI VAT LY Vol IX, No 2 [Jun] 84. inside front cover)

Hoàng Minh Giám [HOANGF MINH GIAMS]

Chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With People of Other Nations; on 3 November 1984 he attended memorial services in Hanoi for the late Indira Gandhi. (NHAN DAN 4 Nov 84 p 1)

Phí Văn Hà [PHIS VAWN HAF]

*Deputy head of the Cultivation Department, Ministry of Agriculture; his article "Scientific and Technical Measures To Ensure Good Results in Intensive Rice Culture Areas" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Sep 84 p 49)

Phạm Minh Hạc [PHAMJ MINH HACJ]

*Editor-in-chief of the education journal NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC Sep 84 back cover)

Lê Hoa [LEE HOA], Colonel, deceased

Political cadre of the Engineer Branch; born in 1928 at Dai Nghia Village, Dai Loc District, Quang Nam Danang Province; member of the CPV; he died following an illness on 19 October 1984 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Oct 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Hoa [NGUYEENX HOAF]

Member of the CPV Central Committee; member of the National Assembly; head of the Oil and Gas General Department; on 13 November 1984 he participated in a conference with a delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. (NHAN DAN 14 Nov 84 p 1)

Trần Xuân Hoai [TRAANF XUAAN HOAIF]

*Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the physics journal TAP CHI VAT LY; his name appeared on the mast head of the cited source. (TAP CHI VAT LY Vol IX, No 2 [Jun] 84 inside front cover)

Hà Hữu Hồ [HAF HUWUX HOOS], deceased

Born on 23 April 1929 at Dan Thuong Village, Thanh Hoa District, Vinh Phu Province; a participant in the revolution since August 1945; standing member of the Hoang Lien Son Province CPV Committee; vice chairman of the People's Committee and chairman of the Provincial Planning Committee and the Provincial Capital Construction Committee; he died at the 108th Military Hospital on 20 October 1984 following an illness. (NHAN DAN 10 Nov 84 p 4)

Bùi Công Hùng [BUIF COONG HUNGF]

*Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the literary journal TAP CHI VAN HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI VAN HOC Mar-Apr 84 p 177)

Lê Hoàng Hùng [LEE HOANGF HUWNG]

*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Long Phu District, Hau Giang Province; his article "Long Phu Links Transportation to Building and Strengthening the District" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 31 Oct 84 p 2)

Trần Quốc Hưng [TRAANF QUOOCX HUWOWNG]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; *Vice Chairman of the State Inspection Commission; recently he attended a conference of the Inspection Sector. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Oct 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Kham [NGUYEENX VAWN KHAM]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Trieu Hai District, Binh Tri Thien Province; he was mentioned in an article on activities at a cooperative in his district. (NGUOI CONG GIAO VIETNAM 28 Oct 84 p 6)

Nguyễn Khánh [NGUYEENX KHANHS]

Alternate member of the CPV Central Committee; Chief of Cabinet of the CPV Central Committee; on 10 November 1984 he attended the departure for Moscow of Political Bureau member Nguyen Duc Tam. (NHAN DAN 11 Nov 84 p 1)

Đang Việt Khanh [TOONGS VIEETS KHANHS], deceased

Born in 1912; member of the CPV; former head of the Armed Forces Physical Education and Sports Troupe; former head of the Physical Education and Sports Department of the Physical Education and Sports General Department; he was in retirement at the time of his death of an illness on 30 October 1984 at the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital. (NHAN DAN 1 Nov 84 p 4)

Trần Đăng Khoa [TRANG DANG KHOA]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 3 November 1984 he attended memorial services in Hanoi for the late Indira Gandhi. (NHAN DAN 4 Nov 84 p 1)

Mai Hữu Khuê [MAI HUUX KHUEE]

Vice Minister of Higher and Vocational Education; his assignment of responsibilities for orientation on the Resolution of the 6th Plenum of the CPV appeared in the cited source. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Aug 84 p 3)

Đang Kinh [DANGJ KINH], *Lieutenant General

Deputy Chief of Staff of the VPA; recently he attended a conference in Haiphong on self defense forces. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Oct 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Lan [NGUYEENX VAWN LANJ], Colonel

of the Production Department, Rear Services General Department; his article "Produce Enough Vegetables for Troop Rations" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Nov 84 p 2)

Lee Văn Lâm [LEE VAWN LAAMX]

Head of the Physical Education and Sports College; on 16 October 1984 he spoke at his school concerning the development and status of his college. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Oct 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Lễ [NGUYEENX NGOCJ LEEJ]

Head of the Mechanical Tools and Implements Department, Ministry of Engineering and Metals; his article "Activities of Program 24-04 (Improvement of the Quality of Mechanical Tools and Implements)" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI KIAT DONG KHOA HOC Sep 84 p 49)

Nguyễn Văn Linh [NGUYEENX VAWN LINH]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Secretary of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 15 November 1984 he attended a reception for a visiting delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. (NHAN DAN 16 Nov 84 p 4)

Cao Văn Lương [CAO VAWN LUOWNGJ]

*Deputy Editor-in-chief of the historical journal NGIEN CUU LICH SU; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGIEN CUU LICH SU Aug 84 p 96)

Đông Quang Ldu [ZUOWNG QUANG LIWU]

*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Trieu Hai District, Binh Tri Thien Province; his article "Changes in Trieu Hai District" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 7 Nov 84 p 7)

Nguyen Duc Minh [NGUYEENX DUWCS MINH]

Deputy Editor-in-chief of the education journal NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC Sep 84 back cover)

Trần Hoài Nam [TRAANF HOAIF NAM]

*SRV Ambassador to the GDR; on 14 November 1984 he was in Berlin to accept a gift of books from the GDR. (NHAN DAN 16 Nov 84 p 1)

Bổng Ngạc [DOONGS NGACJ]

Assistant to the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPV; on 1 November 1984 he accompanied General Secretary Le Duan on a condolence call to the Indian Embassy. (NHAN DAN 2 Nov 84 p 1)

Lê Thanh Nghi [LEE THANH NGHIJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; Vice Chairman of the Council of State; recently he visited Ho Chi Minh City and Tay Ninh Province. (NHAN DAN 12 Nov 84 p 1)

Trần Văn Ngoan [TRAANF VAWN NGOANJ], deceased

Born in 1909 at Vinh Long Village, Ben Hai District, Binh Tri Thien Province; member of the CPV since 1930; former member of the Trung Ky Regional Party Committee and secretary of the CPV Committee of the former Quang Tri Province; a former department head in Supreme People's Organ of Control; he was in retirement at the time of his death at the 108th Military Hospital following an illness on 5 November 1984. (NHAN DAN 7 Nov 84 p 4)

Hà Thế Ngự [HAF THEES NGUWX]

Deputy Editory-in-chief of the education journal NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC Sep 84 back cover)

Nguyen Thu Nhan [NGUYEENX THU NHANJ]

*Head of the Infant Health Protection Institute; she appeared in a photo in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 24 Oct 84 p 1)

Thái Phiên [THAIS PHIEEN]

Deputy head of the Pedology and Agro-chemistry Institute, Ministry of Agriculture; his article "Three Years of Activities in Program 02-05 (Land Clearance and Erosion Treatment)" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Sep 84 p 49)

Trần Hồng Quân [TRANF HOONGF QUAN]

Vice minister of higher and vocational education; his assignment of responsibilities for orientation on the Resolution of the 6th Plenum of the CPV appeared in the cited source. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Aug 84 p 4)

Linh Quy [LINH QUY]

Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly; on 15 November 1984 he attended a reception for a visiting delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. (NHAN DAN 16 Nov 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Quyết [NGUYEENX QUYETS], Lieutenant General

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; commander of the 3d Military Region; recently he attended a conference in Haiphong on self defense forces. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Oct 84 p 1)

Ung Rạng [UNG RAWNG], Colonel

Commander of the Engineer School; he was mentioned in an article about his school. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Nov 84 p 2)

Từ Hữu Sầu [TUWF HUWUX SAUS], Colonel, deceased

Born in 1930 at Xuan Loc Village, Can Loc District, Nghe Tinh Province; a political cadre of the 478th Group; member of the CPV; he died following an illness on 1 November 1984 at the 4th Military Hospital, 4th Military Region. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Nov 84 p 4)

Bùi Quang Tao [BUIF QUANG TAOJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; chairman of the State Inspection Commission; recently he attended a conference of the Inspection Sector. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Oct 84 p 1)

Văn Tao [VAWN TOAJ]

Editor-in-chief of the historical journal NGHIEN CUU LICH SU; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU LICH SU Aug 84 p 96)

Hoàng Tâm [HOANGF TAAM] aka Vũ Dường Ai [VUX ZUWOWNG AIS], deceased

Born in October 17 [as printed] at Tan Hong Village, Cam Binh District, Hai Hung Province; participant in the revolution since March 1945; entered the CPV in December 1945; former member of the CPV Committee and People's Committee, Hai Hung Province; former head of the Agriculture Service, Hai Hung Province; former secretary of the CPV Committees of Binh Giang, Chi Linh and Dong Trieu districts; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 30 October 1984 following an illness. (NHAN DAN 4 Nov 84 p 4)

Đào Văn Tập [DAOF VAWN TAAPJ]

Editor-in-chief of the economics journal NGHIEN CUU KINH TE; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU KINH TE Oct 84 inside front cover)

Tạ Hồng Thanh [TAJ HOONGF THANH], aka Tạ Duy Khiết [TAJ ZUY KHIET], deceased

Former member of the 4th Central Committee of the CPV; former secretary of the CPV Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; delegate to the 2d National Assembly; Colonel in the VPA; he died following an illness at age 56 on 14 November 1984. (NHAN DAN 15 Nov 84 p 4)

Đoàn Duy Thanh [DOANF ZUY THANH]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the CPV; secretary of the CPV Committee, Haiphong; recently he attended a conference in Haiphong on self defense forces. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Oct 84 p 1)

La Thăng [LA THAWNG]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; secretary of the CPV Committee, Lang Son Province; on 4 November 1984 he attended memorial service for Hoang Van Thu, a local hero. (NHAN DAN 5 Nov 84 p 1)

Trương Thi [TRUWOWNG THI]

*Director of the Agriculture Service, Nghe Tinh Province; his article on intensive agriculture in his province appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 14 Nov 84 p 2)

Hoàng Trung Thông [HOANGF TRUNG THOONG]

Editor-in-chief of the literary journal TAP CHI VAN HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI VAN HOC Mar-Apr 84 p 177)

Nguyễn Văn Thu [NGUYEENX VAWN THU]

Vice minister of building; on 6-8 August 1984 he attended a conference to review construction accomplishments in the first 6 months of 1984. (XAY DUNG Sep 84 p 33)

Long Thanh Tong [LONG THANH TONGF]

Vice minister of building; on 6-7 August 1984 he attended a conference to review construction accomplishments in the first half of 1984. (XAY DUNG Sep 84 p 33)

Dang Trinh [DAWNGJ TRINHJ]

Deputy secretary of the CPV Committee, Thai Binh Province; chairman of the People's Committee, Thai Binh Province; on 5-6 June 1984 he spoke at ceremonies marking the 200th anniversary of the birth of Le Quy Don. (NGHIEN CUU LICH SU Aug 84 p 92)

Nguyen Van Trung [NGUYEENX VAWN TRUNG]

Secretary of the CPV Committee, Ben Tre Province; on 16-26 October 1984 he visited Cuba. (NHAN DAN 30 Oct 84 p 4)

Hoang Xuan Tuy [HOANG XUAAN TUYF]

Vice minister of higher and vocational education; his assignment of responsibilities for orientation on the Resolution of the 6th Plenum of the CPV appeared in the cited source. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP Aug 84 p 4)

Tran Trinh Tuong [TRAANF TRINHJ TUWOWNGF]

Head of the Construction Economics Institute; his article "Improvements in Piece-work and Contract Payments in Construction" appeared in the cited source. (XAY DUNG Sep 84 p 8)

Nguyen Van Viet [NGUYEENX VAWN VIEETJ]

Editorial secretary of the education journal NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC Sep 84 back cover)

Nguyen Vinh [NGUYEENX VINHJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the CPV; president of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 6 November 1984 he attended ceremonies in Hanoi marking the anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution. (NHAN DAN 7 Nov 84 pp 1, 4)

Nguyen Xien [NGUYEENX XIEENR]

Vice chairman of the National Assembly; secretary general of the Vietnam Socialist Party; on 3 November 1984 he attended memorial ceremonies in Hanoi for the late Indira Gandhi. (NHAN DAN 4 Nov 84 p 1)

Đặng Hối Xuân [DAWNGJ HOOIF XUAAN]

Minister of Public Health; president of the Vietnam-India Friendship Association; on 3 November 1984 he attended memorial services in Hanoi for the late Indira Gandhi. (NHAN DAN 4 Nov 84 p 1)

Phạm Khắc Xương [PHAMJ KHAWCS XUWOWNG], *Lieutenant Colonel

His article on building the self defense forces of Hoan Kiem District, Hanoi appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Nov 84 p 3)

Nguyễn Trọng Yêm [NGUYEENX TRONGJ YEEM]

Acting head of the Earth Sciences Institute, Vietnam Institutes of Science; his article "Program 48-02: On Modern Earth Faults" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Sep 84 p 49)

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